

Public Libraries

MONTHLY

Vol. 28

March, 1923

No. 3

Relations of Actual Work to the Library School

Rena Reese, head-assistant, Public library, Denver, Colo.

There is a sound in the air of credits, standardization, and the general status of the training class in relation to the library school. In any movement toward a definite goal, there is of necessity much talk, not a little argument and some theorizing before those interested can arrive at the desired point. Many heads are no doubt better than one, but it is usually the few after all who listen to the talk, receive the suggestion, sift out the useless and reduce the remainder to a working basis. It is said by those who know that after all the debates, flights of oratory and expressions of opinion, expert and otherwise, are over, matters of state are really decided by three men in a committee room. No doubt, some such plan will be evolved in this matter and that eventually two or three of the wise and great in our profession will formulate some plan and decide what and how much are really important. Meanwhile, we who do the training are striving to maintain such standards and do such a quality of work that we shall not be found wanting when library judgment day shall arrive.

The Denver public library on October 1, completed the training of its tenth class. It is in a way our decennial celebration and we may well take stock of ourselves. Our standards for entrance have never changed. They are and always have been the usual

ones of a minimum of high school education, competitive examination, certain age limitations, and seeming fitness for the work. In these 10 classes, we have trained 100 young women. Of this number, 32 had more than the required amount of education, 13 were college graduates and one had credits on her master's degree.

Fifty-one remain on our staff. These not only demonstrate, by their success, the value of training but there is a certain unity of staff spirit among those who have entered the library on the same basis and have had the same opportunities for advancement. Three reference assistants, all branch assistants, all librarians of sub-branches and the librarians of seven of our eight branch buildings are graduates of the training classes.

Of the 49 who are not on our staff, 23 have married, three are dead, 13 have left the library profession and 10 have gone to other libraries. It is interesting to note that reports in regard to the 10 reveal the fact that whether they entered the other library upon examination or credit for training and experience, their places on the staff correspond to what they were in Denver—that is any young woman who was doing average or exceptional work in New York or California, likewise had done average or exceptional work for us. This would seem to prove that all training being equal, na-

tive ability must always be reckoned with in our profession as well as others and that there are educated incompetents in all professions.

Denver's training requires 20 hours a week for a period of 23 weeks, thus amounting to 460 hours of class-room lectures and problems. To this is added the required practice work which is done afternoons and evenings during the course in the various departments of the library and under the supervision of the heads of these departments. We note that in compiling statistics of training-class work in various cities in America, the week has been used as the unit of reckoning. This seems to us to be an erroneous basis as any library could report a large number of weeks with perhaps but four or five hours a week actual instruction, thus making a rather meager course appear to be more extensive than that of a library giving fewer weeks and more hours a week. Number of hours a week of actual class-room lectures and problems as well as number of weeks should be given. To this should be added a statement of required practical departmental work. When the hour is used as the time unit, training class instructors will be able to arrive at some real basis of comparison in regard to probable amount of work accomplished in any given time. Furthermore, apprentice training of individuals in departments should be clearly defined and understood to be *not* the same as the training of classes in lecture rooms and in no sense equal to it.

Upon occasions in Denver, when young women with college education come to the library to inquire about library training, they are always advised to go to an accredited school. The difference between a library school and a training class is carefully explained and no one comes to us with any false ideas. Denver's distance from any library school, the expense of travel and education, home and family reasons combine in most instances to

prevent such young women from pursuing the higher course. Similar methods are employed with training-class pupils and if after graduation and some experience, they seem promising candidates, they are encouraged to enter the profession by the front door instead of laboriously climbing the back stairs. By this method, the training class becomes a sifting process for the library school and if it performed no further service, this alone would establish a relation between the two.

What becomes of all the results of questionnaires might be made as interesting a puzzle as "How old is Anne?" We have replied to scores of them and in most cases have never heard of them again. They seem to be something like comets in their mystery but far more frequent in appearance. Some one must get satisfaction from them now and then, however, so we sent out one ourselves, being desirous of getting some plain truths and hoping to make a contribution to the question of the relation of the training class to the library school.

Seven of the young women trained in the Denver public library have gone later to library schools. One of these is dead. Consequently the questionnaire was sent to the remaining six. After request for name and year of training in Denver, the questionnaire read as follows: As a member of the public and before entering the class, did you know how to use a library? The catalog? The indexes to periodicals? Previous library experience. Where? How long? Previous library training. Where? How long? Did you know the library vocabulary before you entered the training class? i. e. the meaning of shelf-list, bibliography, book number, the difference between classification and cataloging, etc? How long were you on the staff of the Denver public library after training and before you entered library school? In which departments? What library school did you attend? Did you enter on college degree or examination?

Were any subjects taught from which you feel you could have been excused? What were they, if any? Would you have been willing to submit to examination in any subjects? Which ones, if any? In your library school course, what, if any, were some of the values of library training and experience in Denver?

Replies were 100 per cent. As members of the public, four did not know how to use a library and three did not know how to use the catalog. Three did not know how to use the periodical indexes although one of those three is a college graduate. One had had 20 hours of training in a college library and knew the vocabulary *except shelf-list*. Experience in the Denver library between the time of training and entering library school varied from one to eight years and none but the one who had had a little training had ever had any other experience. Schools represented are Illinois, New York City, Simmons and Wisconsin. Opinions expressed in regard to excuse from certain subjects covered elementary cataloging and juvenile work, classification and loan work. Several would have been willing to take examinations in these subjects and one would have submitted to an examination in reference work. All expressed themselves in regard to the greater ease with which subjects were approached. In regard to values, the following are quoted from graduates representing the schools mentioned: "Much of the class work was repetition of the work done in Denver tho the courses themselves were more extensive. The systems used here were in nearly every case identical with the ones taught and recommended by the school." Another said "Ease in understanding so that it took less time. Much was repetition. Ease with which I could do work in any library in which I did practice work. The training and experience I had in Denver were so broad that there was no phase of library work I did not know and I could step into

any library and feel at home. For those who have had the training and amount of experience I had had, some credit should be given so that the work would not be repeated and so give time to specialize (as I would have done in children's work) or take university work along with library work. We should have had time to take the special advanced courses provided, too. Universities and colleges give credit for work done, so why not library schools?" And from a third—"My training class work in classification, cataloging, etc., helped me to know where to place the greatest emphasis in my studies and so permitted me more time for outside lectures on art, literature, etc." And from one more—"My library training and experience in Denver previous to attending library school were invaluable. Students who have a knowledge of the Dewey classification, periodical indexes, cataloging, etc., have a great advantage over the inexperienced students. Much valuable time must be taken by students without previous training to familiarize themselves with library methods which are as second nature to the one with training. In the vast amount of work and reading assigned in the course, this is no small item to be considered."

We realize that these statements are quite complimentary and the quoting of them may seem boastful but we are dealing with the answers to a questionnaire and therefore stand upon the basis of fact. We shall be glad to hear from the head of any of the schools named, if our pupils have overestimated their advantages. One director was generous enough to say that he would take any young women we would recommend. It would be dreadful to "fall down" some time and we hope always to be able to live up to the reputation that our young women have made for us.

Candidates who apply for our training class frequently ask what credit will be given for work accomplished

in case they wish to go later to a library school. This is specially true of those who are trying to plan carefully for the future. To know that work accomplished in a training class could be accredited in a library school would encourage such and would act also as a further inspiration to the training class instructor. The difficulty of arranging a library school schedule for the benefit of the training class graduate is fully recognized but it does not appear impossible. Until such time as standardization is agreed upon, at least

a competent, educated young woman who is willing to take an examination in any given subject should be permitted to do so, if by clearing her own schedule she can specialize on other subjects and thus develop greater efficiency. She can but fail which would prove that after all a training class is a training class and not a library school. But if by chance she should pass, then the school, the student and the profession have gained something. When will the wise ones adjust this matter?

RENA REESE.

The Library Revenue—How Much and How to Get It*

John B. Heffelfinger, secretary, Library board, Arkansas City, Kansas.

To say simply that the revenue should be amply large to give adequate service to the community does not answer specific questions arising from the expenditure nor does it explain the proper distribution of the expense.

The amount needed varies more or less with the population served, composition considered as well as number. For each library, however, there is a minimum below which no satisfactory service is possible.

The South Dakota *Bulletin* (June, 1921) states that it is impossible to run any kind of a library on less than \$1500; that up to a population of 2500, \$1 per capita is necessary, and this for part-time service only.

From our own investigations we conclude that, initial expense granted and, therefore, not considered, satisfactory library service in towns of 5000 to 25,000 can be maintained on a per capita basis of from 65 to 75 cents. We say this in spite of the fact that

the A. L. A. recommends \$1 per capita. Doubtless this is an ideal which we hope will soon be reached, but to demand more than can be efficiently used by any library organization at any given time, seems to us a waste of public funds. We have not studied sufficient circulation data to more than hazard the preliminary statement that in cities of the size already named, an amount ranging from 15 cents to 20 cents per book circulated seems sufficient under present conditions. Either plan, in most cases studied, would raise approximately the same budgets.

From studies made in South Dakota and which we have checked over and verified for typical Kansas libraries, we may conclude, in general, that the budget when raised will be distributed along the following lines:

Salaries	44% to 54%
Books	12% to 16%
Periodicals	3%
Binding	3% to 4%
Fuel and light.....	6% to 8%
Janitor service	10% to 13%
Insurance	1% to 2%
Supplies and printing.....	3% to 4%
Equipment and upkeep.....	3% to 5%
Miscellaneous	3%

If the minimum percentages are used in each case, only 88% of the

*Paper read at the Regional A. L. A. meeting, St. Joseph, Mo., October 17. This discussion is from Kansas experience, outlook and laws. Investigations did not cover cities of over 30,000 population.

tentative budget will have been spent; and if the maximum percentages are followed, there will be a total of 112%, or a deficit of 12%.

What we have said so far is predicted on the assumption that the average customary practices in library expenditures are correct, and that budgets based upon present usages and conditions are sufficient for library maintenance. Personally, however, we are not convinced of this. The proper use of library facilities in most communities is just beginning. As in the past, librarians and library adherents must do much missionary work—and it is difficult to increase service on the size of the budgets allowed by past experience.

The present day budget must do more than take care of the library wants now existent in any community. It must do more than pay the mere overhead expenses of existing buildings and replace wastage and loss by use. A library whose service and use does not expand more rapidly than the increase in population in that community is a library that lacks vision—whether the blame is the librarian's or the Board's or both. The library budget must be ample to help create new wants and to satisfy these new wants when so created.

The board of trustees should clearly see that in any budget there is a certain large percentage of fixed expense and that a relatively small additional sum added to the budget as usually contemplated will give relatively a much larger amount for book expenditures, and sufficient books of the right sort—for specific community needs and for general lines in the library. Say, 10% added to the ordinary budget may enable a library to double its book purchases and to see that these books are properly circulated. Many towns point with proper pride to library buildings but give too little concern to the fact that buildings alone do not make libraries.

But our second problem and perhaps the larger one is how to secure

this ideal budget from communities already overburdened with taxation, and for purposes thought to be ornamental rather than vital, cultural rather than democratic, and for the use of the few rather than of the many. Our answer is by publicity, and by more publicity, by telling the community what real modern library service is and what it can do.

While in Kansas the full power to make the tax levies for library purposes is in the hands of the local boards (with maximums set by the state legislature, which maximums seem to be ample, and if used by the boards, would in most cases double the present revenue), yet in the long run, no board will approach this maximum unless popular acclaim approves such a step, and this approval can come only with wide-spread individual realization of library functions. The more general the use of the library is, the more general will be the moral support and the community willingness to give without question or complaint the budget desired by the library board. How to get the budget is primarily a question of popularizing the library and of putting it on the same financial plane with paving, with police and fire protection, with water, light and sanitation, and as a proper adjunct to school facilities.

We have used to advantage in our city the following:

- 1) Newspaper lists of book additions with comments on their relationships to ordinary life and present day problems. General reading notices of library activities are also furnished to the press. Our experience has been that this form of publicity brings the quickest results and is secured with less expenditure of time and energy.

- 2) Special services to clubs, societies and officials, as suggested by Miss West, State librarian of Texas, in the September issue of *American City*.

- 3) Letters and personal suggestions, with recommendations to professional groups and to business firms concerning books and periodical articles of in-

terest and of value to their clerks; and even to their own problems as managers, buyers or producers.

4) Supplementing the needs of students in our public schools for home readings and reference work; and in not being too proud to tell our tax-paying public of this needed service we are rendering, and that definite amounts of money are required for this necessary service to realize fully on their school tax investment.

5) By book displays and conferences and lectures on book-buying, usually in connection with the annual children's book week.

6) By purchasing and getting into use large numbers of juvenile books and general non-fiction lines. In other words, by satisfying right now daily requests for such as, "What have you on oil geology," "Amateur radio installation," "Violin playing," "Employment psychology," "Tulip gardening" or "Hallow'een parties," etc., etc. Hutchinson's (Kansas) plan of circu-

lating periodicals must add greatly to the library's popularity.

Last year with an increase of 10% in our budget, we increased our book circulation 30% over the previous year, besides extending greatly the use of reference books, bound magazines and periodical reading within the library itself.

We have had no complaint yet whatsoever regarding our library expenditures nor do we anticipate any. In fact we believe public approval would sanction an increase whenever the Board thinks conditions justify the same.

With the above detailed explanation, then, we can say the budget should be as large as can be used to advantage without waste or extravagance; and you can get it whenever, in the community, you make the library a necessity, justly so considered, in competition with the various other claimants for a share of the money raised by public taxation.

Preparation of Periodicals for the Bindery*

Gertrude Stiles, bookbinder, Cleveland, Ohio

Introduction

Any information as to preparation of magazines for binding has always been welcomed, particularly in the medium and smaller libraries. With the increasing amount of periodical binding wherever funds permit, the need for a greater degree of uniformity in make-up of the volumes and in instruction for lettering is becoming apparent.

In some libraries proper care has not always been used as to completeness (including indexes) of volumes when sent to the bindery; in others unessential lettering for title, volume numbers and dates is still required; and some libraries insist on panels, gold bands, etc., because this has always been the custom for their periodicals. All have felt keenly the increased cost of binding magazines, but perhaps it may have occurred to but few that by more care on our part we might help to lessen the necessity of the careful inspection at the bindery

before the volumes are ready for sewing, the first process in binding, and also reduce the labor of applying the gold lettering and tooling, which requires the skill of the highest paid men in the shop.

In offering this article on preparation of periodicals for binding, Miss Stiles combines her own experience of some years in the Cleveland public library with her familiarity with the best usage in other libraries and with observations on the binder's side of the question.

MARY E. WHELOCK, Chairman,
A. L. A. committee on bookbinding.

A knowledge of the dates of publication, numbers comprising a volume, and some insight into various exceptions and changes that may occur, is necessary. The information here attempted will doubtless be out of date, in some details, when read, yet it should form a basis upon which instruction may be given, and records

*Authorized by A. L. A. committee on binding.

started. When one has learned thru familiarity in handling periodicals what to look for, how to catch changes and irregularities, the work of preparation for binding loses some of its pitfalls, and becomes with acquired intelligence more interesting. Periodicals in foreign languages are omitted, also those that are highly specialized and have but a limited use. The A. L. A. booklet by F. K. Walter on Periodicals for the Small Library will include all titles used here as examples.

1. How periodicals are published.

Weekly, monthly, semi-monthly, bi-monthly, fortnightly, quarterly, yearly.

Volumes comprise certain consecutive numbers, grouped by the publisher, for convenience of handling and indexing. A volume may be a full year's issue, six months, three months, according to frequency and size of the issue.

Weeklies; once a week, on definite days and always on that day. 52 issues a year.

New Republic; published on Wednesdays, 4 volumes a year, volumes ending March, June, September and December.

Outlook; Wednesdays, 3 volumes a year, ending April, August, December.

Monthlies:—once a month, 12 numbers a year.

Forum: 2 volumes a year, ending in June and December (running the calendar year.)

Century:—2 volumes a year, ending in April and October.

Weeklies and monthlies are usually of a popular or semi-popular nature while the remaining publications are apt to be more serious or more specialized.

Fortnightlies:—every two weeks, therefore the number of issues in a year may vary from 26 to 28 according to the week-day on which the publication is issued and its relation to the day on which the calendar year begins.

Semi-monthlies:—twice a month and never more than two numbers a month, 24 numbers a year.

Many trade journals take this form, coming out on the 1st and 15th, the 8th and 22nd, and the 10th and 24th.

Bi-monthlies:—every two months, 6 numbers a year.

Educational and foreign periodicals are frequently bi-monthlies.

American Journal of Sociology,—1 volume a year, beginning in July and ending in May.

Quarterlies:—every three months, 4 numbers a year.

Yale Review,—4 numbers a year, published in January, April, July and October. 1 volume a year, ending in December.

Quarterlies are usually organs of political, educational or religious organizations.

Yearlies:—once a year, one number often complete volume. Usually in the nature of reports, papers, transactions, etc.

Then there are various bulletins, reports, transactions, studies, papers, etc., published by National and State departments, by societies, libraries, universities, etc., some issued at stated or definite periods, others irregular. The volumes vary, and many times no volumes are indicated, issued as numbers, or by year dates. The index will give necessary information as to inclusive numbers.

Exceptions.

Some periodicals publish an extra number during the year. In the case of weeklies they are often called supplements, sections, extras in one way and another. *The Nation* has an extra section.

Magazine of History is a monthly with regular number and volumes. The extra number of this comes irregularly, seldom more than one a year, but is quite separate from the regular numbers, and considered in so far as volume and binding is concerned as a different periodical.

Educational monthlies may have but 9 or 10 numbers in a year, omitting the summer months.

International Studio, monthly, is divided into three volumes a year, ending in February, June and October.

Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent Office, published weekly, each number complete, bearing a date and issue number. Usually bound one month to a volume.

St. Nicholas; one volume a year but issued in Parts 1 and 2, each part having its own index, so that it is practically two volumes.

Journal of Geology, monthly, but with only eight numbers a year. 2 volumes a year, ending in June and December.

Exceptions are so many, that it is only possible to touch on them, and those the most common titles. If however this can give some hint of irregularities and how they may occur, some good will be accomplished.

2. Indexes, how published and received.

Bound in the last number of a volume.

Bound in an early number of succeeding volume.

Bound in with regular paging of succeeding volume, and in such a way that the entire number must be taken apart to release the desired index.

Sometimes, but seldom, bound in with regular paging as above, but with the added difficulty that, because of printing on same form with reading matter, two copies are necessary, one extra one to provide the index.

Printed on separate form and enclosed loose in last number or some succeeding number.

Lastly, none published.

The subscription price entitles the subscriber to the published index. There are very few publishers who place an additional price on the index so when subscription is placed, the request must also be made for the indexes. They are soon out of print,

therefore if late in arriving, send inquiry at once. A daily checking of periodicals that are late in arriving from publisher is necessary; at this time watch for indexes as well. Often by the time you have your volume ready for the bindery, with the exception of the index, it is too late to obtain one. Therefore the binders cannot be depended upon to secure them for the libraries. This is often a charge to a binder having no subscription. This increases expense of your binding. A little watchful experience will enable one to know how long to wait before sending inquiries to the publisher or agent.

Indexes and back numbers may be purchased from:

F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston.

Abrahams Book Store, 145 Fourth Ave., New York City.

American Library Service, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Back Number Wilkins, Danvers, Mass.

In smaller communities, back numbers of more popular titles may sometimes be procured by advertising in the local paper; and usually no charge is made.

Title pages for the volumes are usually printed on same form with the index. *Scientific American* and a few specialized periodicals print title page on single sheet.

3. Paging of indexes, table of contents, advertisements and covers.

Indexes are usually paged with Roman numerals, occasionally with the Arabic, separate paging from the reading matter, and then again continuing the paging of the last number. In last case, the index must be bound at end of the bound volume.

Table of contents may be printed on front cover, on back of cover, on last page of advertising matter in front of each number, or in with the text.

When no index is published the tables of contents become useful, and should be bound in the finished

volume, but not otherwise. They can be bound each with its number, or all together at beginning of volume.

Advertisements are paged variously. At front and back of numbers, when they are paged separately from the number and with either Roman or Arabic numerals. Occasionally, however, in some trade and technical journals, they are paged with the number. Again, we know to our sorrow, they are printed and paged in with the text.

Covers are seldom paged, except on some weeklies, when they should be bound in the finished volume.

4. Now to the actual preparation for the bindery.

Be sure that the volume is complete.

The index will tell you. If you have no index or none published, see if the issues are numbered. In the case of monthlies, from one to six, usually. Look at number following six, and if it begins again with number one, then your six numbers constitute a volume. If not, the volume probably runs a twelvemonth.

Remember, however, that all volumes do not run with the calendar year, even though your subscription may.

In the case of weeklies and fortnightly, be sure that all numbers are included. The dates will confuse until one acquires a little practice in figuring by sevens and fourteens. Here the paging will help, and will also show if extra numbers are included. Some periodicals print the "whole number" on each issue, showing the number published since the beginning of the periodical. This is also a help.

The whole number, issue and volume numbers are to be found in various places through the issues; on the covers, on table of contents, on first page of reading matter, either at top or bottom of page, and

and on the editorial page as a publisher's announcement.

These publishers' announcements are worth a search. They give date of issue, place of publication, names of officers of the firm, editors, etc. In the case of new or unfamiliar titles these details are of help. Announcements calling attention to lapses of irregularities in issue are also to be found through the issues, and when such irregularities have occurred, look well for the notices.

Leaf over the numbers and see that there are no badly mutilated pages too poor to bind. In doing this, try to detect if pages are missing. Do not collate page for page, that is the work of the binder, but a little practice will soon enable one to determine if the volume is fairly perfect.

What your binder must know.

Do not expect him to know your wishes. He knows volumes and bindings, but not exactly what you may wish in your particular volumes. Remember he has many patrons of many minds.

He must know:—What material and what color you wish on the bound volume; what lettering and its placing on the back of the volume; what you wish done if volumes are imperfect, lacking indexes, pages or parts; if you wish advertisements or covers bound in; book-notes and contributors pages bound in; must it match up with a set previously bound.

Make out a binding slip.

Slips are almost necessary for periodicals. Many binders provide a printed slip for their patrons, or slips may be purchased from any of the library supply houses. A blank slip will answer, when properly written.

Some slips will provide space for much of the information needed, rarely for all of it, and information for some periodicals could never

come under a stereotyped form. Put on your slip as much information as is consistent and convenient. It *must* have title of periodical, volume number and date of volume, and name of library, and in the order in which you wish them to appear on back of bound volume. Some librarians do not care for the name of library on volume, but the name should appear on slip as a means of identification.

Place this slip with a touch of paste, just a *touch*, either on the index or on the first page of reading matter of the volume. Never among the advertisements. Information which cannot be written on the slip and which is necessary, should be sent in letter of instruction or on sheet containing check-list of titles and volumes.

List of titles and volumes is a great aid to the binder. It insures the correct checking up, and enables him to report a correct shipment to the library.

Do not remove advertising matter, even though you do not wish any such matter bound, and it seems an unnecessary amount of useless paper upon which to pay freight. These extra pages give protection in packing and if removed by an inexperienced hand the periodical is frequently torn. Another point is, that if any portions of the periodical have been removed or the numbers torn apart, it is difficult to prove that the numbers were complete when sent.

Place the index between the numbers, not inside a number. Do not place on top of volume, unless you expect to wrap the volume in protecting paper. The index will be sufficiently protected if placed as suggested. If index sheet is too large, fold in the middle, do not cut down. In case of weeklies and others having no protecting cover, place a waste sheet over top of volume.

Tie with a soft cord that will not cut into the leaves, and tie each volume separately.

Exceptions

If your binder has been doing work for you some time, then he has a record of materials, colors, title spacing, etc., for your library. Always write slip, however, for title, volume, date and library. If you are sending a new title or one that offers complications do not hesitate to be explicit. If you intend to leave some decisions to his judgment, tell him so.

Some technical periodicals, the *Iron Age*, for instance, are so bulky that to tie in one package is impossible. (One issue of this showed 425 pages of advertising matter to 54 of reading). Tie in equal sized packages, making duplicate binding slip indicating two packages for one volume.

Etude is published one volume in a year. Some libraries use this for its music, and find that binding in four volumes gives greater results. In such a case then, fill out the slips by giving inclusive months and year as well as the volume. Further marking into parts, 1, 2, 3, and 4, could be done if desired.

It occasionally happens that a librarian wishes imperfect numbers bound, and not according to volume sizes and dates. Explain this to the binder, for to him it will seem very erratic binding.

Remember

That there was a printers' strike a few years ago, causing many unprinted issues. A list of titles and numbers never printed was given in *Bulletin of Bibliography*, January—April, 1920, p. 3-6.

That some periodicals have remarkably narrow margins and when these are returned from the bindery, do not think the binder has cut unduly or if he has not trimmed at all, remember his difficulties.

That sometimes in your library a new assistant may prepare periodicals for the bindery and not follow precedent. At the bindery, the binder is puzzled what to do, not knowing if you are changing your method or if a mistake is made. It takes time to correct a mistake, and time to write and find the truth of the matter, and all this while your periodicals are being delayed at the bindery. Send books and periodicals as nearly perfect as you can make them.

Bulletin of Bibliography and Publishers' Weekly, give helpful hints regarding changes in publication.

5. General usage among binders when definite instructions are not sent is to—

Bind index in front.

Wait for index if not sent, notify the library to supply.

Wait for parts that are lacking, and notify library to supply.

Bind with two or three pages missing unless they are consecutive.

If more than three or four pages missing in the volume, notify library and await instructions.

Discard all ads unless paged with reading matter.

Discard covers unless pictorial and clean, or paged with reading matter.

Gild volume number in Arabic, without Vol. or V.

To abbreviate for months as follows:

Jan	Apr	July	Oct
Feb	May	Aug	Nov
Mar	June	Sept	Dec

If further abbreviations are necessary when volume is very thin:

Ja	Ap	Jul	O
F	My	Ag	N
Mr	Ju	S	D

Year dates in full if but one date.

If two years then—1920-21.

Months not given if volume runs complete with calendar year.

With weeklies, inclusive weekly dates, and year.

In the Letter Box

Answer to Question

Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

The February issue of PUBLIC LIBRARIES has an editorial heading "What are libraries doing?" From what I have been able to gather, libraries, with few exceptions, are doing very little.

Some associations like those connected with few of the larger libraries have made collections which have been turned over to the Louvain committee. The committee has in its membership a member of the A. L. A., but I do not know of any effort that has been made to bring the matter to the attention of the A. L. A. as a whole. This is regrettable and I think the matter would be taken up by the as-

sociation if an appeal were made to it by the A. L. A. representative on the committee.

FRANK P. HILL,
Public library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Consistency

Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I notice considerable movement on the part of the American Library Association to criticize the application of our tariff laws to books that we care to purchase from foreign countries. It seems to me exceedingly inconsistent that our association should take any such stand as that. Now I think I am not so benighted as this statement would seem to indicate.

I do believe in having the means of

culture made as inexpensive as possible, whether foreign or domestic, and I should not be in my present profession if I did not believe in distributing the means of culture as generally and as cheaply as possible. But it seems to me that librarians upon the whole are too intelligent to be so inconsistent as this cry against the application of the tariff seems to make them appear.

The people of this nation at the last presidential election and at the congressional elections since have voted for a political party that has stood consistently and unequivocally for a high tariff and in that vote there were no exceptions made as to what it should be applied. Having voted for the protective tariff theory and now having it in its most luxuriant form, I do not see why we should be so unhappy.

It is important that our people have the means of culture at as small an outlay of time and energy as it is possible to have them produced, but it is vastly more important that all the people of this country, and especially the less fortunate ones, should have cheap clothing, cheap food and cheap shelter than it is for them to have cheap books. I cannot bring myself up to the point of sustaining a tariff on the most essential things for the living of the people and then raise a great outcry against the same principle when it is applied to what in the lives of most people is very much less essential.

I know of no reason why the printers and publishers of this country should not be protected just as well as manufacturers of certain other types of goods. Since I do not belong to either class, I see no reason for believing myself prejudiced. For these reasons I make no protest to any congressman against the application of the tariff laws on books, the same as they apply to more essential articles.

I know I am out of harmony with the other members of the A. L. A.

Council, but that is not as serious as it might appear on the surface.

Yours very truly,

W. E. HENRY,

Librarian.

University of Washington,
Seattle, 1-29, 1923.

Van Loon and His Book

Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

You ask me for a criticism of Mr Van Loon's *Story of Mankind*, considered as a book for American boys and girls.

In order to evaluate the book pedagogically, the adult critic must first of all rid his mind of amusement caused by the author's brisk popular style, by his pert way of saying old things in new-fashion, and by the quick running panorama, like a moving-picture, which he spreads before the reader. The adult critic realizes that he himself has knowledge and experience by which to check the author's statements, while boys and girls have no such cumulative wisdom. They eagerly and unconsciously assimilate much of what they read.

A history of the world or mankind for American boys and girls should assuredly be accurate and true in perspective. Its philosophy should be pedagogic, that is constructive not destructive of ideals. It should be a survey of mankind in general, and not merely a partial account of selected ethnic groups, certain phases of whose racial or national development may be used by the author to convey his propaganda to young people—let us say, Old World propaganda of atheism and social revolution.

A general history for young people should hold up for their emulation the courage, patriotism, and other noble qualities of worthy men and women of history who have stood for the true and right. It should trace the influence of Christianity on standards of home-life, morality, education, and humanitarianism. It should teach reverence

for God. It should not speak sneeringly of the Bible, but show truthfully, as historians concede, its power in history. And it should not give an account of the Church of Christ, filled with gross misrepresentations.

It should present its subject vividly, vigorously, faithfully, without cavil or morbidity. It should not leave its young readers with their enthusiasms dead or morose, with their minds depressed by the idea that the world is a nightmare, a place of anarchy, and without God.

To this educational standard, *The Story of Mankind* does not measure up in a single point.

Therefore, the librarian or children's librarian, before expending the taxpayer's money on such a book, should question most earnestly what its influence will be over young readers, especially over children of the foreign born.

Here are a few illustrations from *The Story of Mankind*, which, by the way, is not a history of mankind, but only of a relatively small part. It is largely a story of modern Old World unrest, and the author closes it with a call for a general social revolution.

The author makes such statements as: The Constitution of the United States was "the first of all written constitutions;" that the Pilgrims were Puritans; that aircraft—and here he is a little previous!—"has taken and will continue to take the place of the sailing vessel and the steamer;" and that Captain Cook was killed by the Australians. The author makes half-statements. He gives as facts, mere theories which scientists are most careful to qualify as such. At times he contradicts himself with sentimental language, which in no wise eradicates the impression made by his injurious assertions. And his treatment of history is "smart" and sensational.

He says that Moses chose "one of the many divinities who were widely worshipped in western Asia" for the Hebrews to worship, that Moses

"made the Jews the first of all nations to worship a single God." But he does not explain to the children that archeologists have discovered inscriptions in Arabia, showing that long before the days of Moses, there were men who believed in the One and Only God.

The author refers to Christ Jesus as "this new Asiatic deity," as "Jesus, the carpenter of Nazareth, who had been killed that the mighty Roman Empire might be saved the trouble of a street-riot in a little city somewhere along the Syrian frontier." And in his chapter "Joshua of Nazareth, whom the Greeks called Jesus," he does not tell the children that Joshua and Jesus mean the same thing nor what those names mean. He gives nothing but two letters, known not to be ancient historical documents, slighting, spurious letters. Yet he tells the children that they were written by a Roman and his nephew in the year 62 A. D.

The author's own point of view may readily be seen, by comparing these letters with his chapter on "Rise of the Church," and his others on Buddha, Confucius, and Mohammed, and his scattered remarks disparaging Christianity, and exalting paganism.

Such teaching is in direct line with the instruction of children in Bolshevik Russia. And it was only a few weeks since that the World saw one result of such teaching, when the unfortunate Russian school-children were forced to take part in an atheistic orgy.

Mr Van Loon had his early education in his native Holland, which he left because of his radical views. He has spent some time in Russia during its revolution. Judging him by *The Story of Mankind*, we may well ask whether he has sympathy with American institutions, and whether he understands the wholesome, free spirit of that Young America, which American education is forming out of Old World material purged in the great melting pot, the New World.

Our Young America has vast and magnificent problems to meet and solve, free from Old World atheism and gloom. And teachers, librarians, and children's librarians, all have their part in this solving. God bless them, and our American boys and girls!

FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT.

Brooklyn, N. Y.
January 31, 1923.

A Plain Plagiarist

Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

I am writing this in order to expose George Haley, who is a plagiarist. This gentleman maintains himself in the teaching profession and poses as a translator and an author.

Following is an exact copy of an article which I clipped from the Fremont (Nebraska) *Herald*:

"As the *Herald* has said before in mention of Prof George Haley of Midland college, the professor was for several years an instructor in the Japanese university of Tokyo, and during that sojourn mastered the Japanese language. Thus equipped he was able to delve more or less into the literature of that country of the Orient and when he returned brought back with him a number of gems, including some specimens of Japanese poetry. One of these, from a medley-like Nipponese collection, Prof Haley has translated and kindly given the *Herald* permission to reproduce here. In offering the contribution the contributor says: 'In its original form this poem must have been above the average effusion and seems in some ways to be an imitation of Keats. Altho as presented here, it is a translation from the Japanese, because of its length and because of the sentiment contained in it, the poem has no resemblance to the Oriental literature. I suspect it is a translation from the Russian, which in turn, was probably translated from an English poem. I have made free to use a common form of English meter. The original must have been a beautiful lyric

and I fear much of its beauty is lost under my clumsy touch.'"

Notwithstanding the professor's fears, lovers of poetry will still find in these striking verses a real poetic conception, expressed with exquisite delicacy:

"Oh, faint, delicious spring-time violet,
Thine odor, like a key,
Turns noiselessly in memory's wards to let
A thought of sorrow free.

The breath of distant fields upon my brow
Blows through that open door,
The sound of wind-borne bells, more sweet
and low
And sadder than of yore.

It comes afar from that beloved place,
And that beloved hour
When life hung ripening in love's golden
grace
Like grapes above a bower.

A spring goes singing through the reedy
grass,
The lark sings o'er my head,
Drowned in the sky—Oh, pass, ye vision
pass!
I would that I were dead.

Why hast thou opened that forbidden door
From which I ever flee?
Oh, vanished joy! Oh, love that art no more,
Let my vexed spirit be!

Oh, violet, thy odor through my brain
Hath searched and stung to grief
This sunny day, as if a curse did stain
Thy velvet leaf."

This poem is "The Violet" by the well known author, William Wetmore Story. I wrote to Mr O. Byron Copper, the managing editor of the *Fremont Herald*, a month ago calling attention to this spurious author, but he has not deigned a reply to me, and has not, to my knowledge, made any reparation to his readers for foisting this article upon them.

You will find Mr Story's poem, "The Violet," which is original verse, in his own works and republished in the anthologies cited. You will probably find it in other books of verse also. The list I send is by no means exhaustive.

The Violet—by William Wetmore Story
Library of Poetry and Song—Ed. by W. C. Bryant, 1870, p. 461
Household Book of Poetry—Ed. by Chas. A. Dana, 1872, p. 43

Fireside Encyclopaedia of Poetry—Ed. by Henry T. Coates, 1878-1901, p. 462.

Home Book of Verse—Ed. by B. E. Stevenson, 1918, p. 1502.

Also listed in Index to Poetry and Recitations—Ed. by Edith Granger, 1908, p. 376.

JANE H. ABBOTT,

Chicago, Ill.

January 15, 1923.

* * * * *

This poem is word for word the same as W. W. Story's "The Violet." It appears in each of the collections mentioned in Miss Abbott's letter and I find it also in the following:

Charlotte Fiske Bates.

Cambridge book of poetry.

Edith Rickert and Jessie Paton.

American lyrics.

Francis Fisher Browne.

Golden poems.

Very truly yours,

JOHN F. JAMES,

Chicago public library.

Subscription Book Ethics

February 8, 1923.

Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

It is particularly gratifying to know that thru the columns of PUBLIC LIBRARIES you have informed the librarians of the convention of the Subscription Book Publishers' Association recently held in Chicago.

It would seem that much good might result from a closer coöperation between the librarians and the Subscription Book publishers. The association earnestly desires that all publishers be inspired and encouraged to make better books and to put forth their united efforts to raise publishing standards.

A Business Ethics committee has been appointed and has been given definite authority to work with and to urge all publishers, whether members of this association or not, to adopt and maintain correct selling methods.

I am impressed with the help that the librarians may render to this work by making constructive suggestions and by coöperating with the association. We invite such suggestions and

wish to adopt those that will most effectively accomplish our purpose. The librarians and the publishers are equally interested and concerned in serving the public.

Communications may be addressed to the Subscription Book Publishers' Association, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago.

F. E. COMPTON,
President.

S. B. P. A.

Something Lacking

To the Editor, PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

One wonders mildly how such an editorial as "Why do they condescend to come" could possibly "get by" the editor's desk. One is too polite to reply to it in kind and one has a sense of humor, too.

It is no source of wonder that the audience hardly knew what Prof Robinson meant. The import of "Mind in the Making" could only be understood by a thoughtful, humble student. It has stimulated men like John Dewey and H. G. Wells, whose opinions in the world of letters can hardly be entirely discounted even by the tribe that measures books rather than reads them.

All told, we fondly trust that the library profession still harbors a bit of humility in the presence of an elderly scholar and understanding of good books and good manners in spite of appearances to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

712 N. Dearborn St.

E. HARDER.

Chicago, Ill.

* * * * *

The writer of the editorial had no thought of saying anything disparaging of Mr Robinson and his work. Certainly no disparagement of Mind in the Making was intended. That was the crux of the matter—that one who could write such a book as this, should give such a message to the purveyors of books as he gave to the Chicago library club.—*Editor*.

Monthly—Except August
and September.

Public Libraries

M. E. Ahern, Editor

6 No. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

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Five copies to one library - - -	\$12 a year	Foreign Subscriptions - - - -	\$3.50 a year

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When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

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Contributions for current numbers of PUBLIC LIBRARIES should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

Books and Reading

ONE of the many good things that were ground into the minds of students in library schools a generation ago, was the great truth contained in the appeals of such men as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes and James Russell Lowell, mentioning those of foremost rank, that there was great need among what were termed "educated people" for a wider range in reading and a better knowledge of books. Some one had said, "The librarian who reads is lost." This was a popular phrase for a while but when leaders in the movement thought about it, they uttered the conclusion, "The librarian who does not read is lost."

Normal-school librarians are perhaps the wisest in regard to what teachers read—even wiser in this subject than teachers themselves—nearly every librarian has his pet experience with teachers who ask for what does not exist, to put it mildly.

A plan which promises both interest and helpfulness is set forth in a letter written by Willis H. Kerr, librarian

of the Kellogg library, Kansas State normal-school, Emporia, and sent to 230 school men and women in that state. Mr Kerr's letter is as follows:

I have an idea that Kansas school men and women ought to read more. Not only the best professional books but a lot of good things in literature and science and art and philosophy and affairs.

Would you join a club of Kansas Friends of Reading? Here's the idea: 1) About twice a year, a list of 30 or 40 books, obtainable at your library or by purchase or possibly from one of the state institutions, from which you would select your reading. 2) Interesting notes about the books or their authors or their subjects to be sent occasionally to the Friends of Reading. 3) At least once a year, a convocation of the Friends of Reading, at Emporia, in Kellogg library, at which we will all talk about what we have read, with perhaps a speaker or a writer to give us some high points. Not all "shop."

Sounds good to me. The idea is not original with me. But write me what you will do about it.

There is something very attractive in the idea of people who really think coming together and discussing, both pro and con, the things that are sent out today under the name of "books." Mr Kerr's idea is worth watching, if, indeed, it may not set an example worthy of following.

Telling the World

IN *MacLean's Magazine* for January is given a very interesting description of The Boys' and Girls' house of the Toronto public library. In the department, *Women and Their Work*, with the title, Telling 32,000 children what to read, is a very highly commendatory appraisal of the work of Miss Lillian Smith, B. A., head of The Boys' and Girls' house.

The plan of presenting in general magazines the work of libraries, particularly the work with and for children, is one that can be followed with profit as a means of conveying to parents, teachers and others interested in making good citizens of our young people, the ideals which govern the work usually given in children's departments. The general public does not read library periodicals and presentation there of material relating to the work should be prepared and presented

with the sole purpose of conveying help to one's fellow-workers. Even this needs particular care since the connection between library workers is so close that similarity in their work is strong except where unusual circumstances have tended to modify usual customs, a situation which is well worth description. Otherwise much repetition may cause loss of interest.

On the other hand, an incident as follows shows a different phase.

A gentleman, a business man of Chicago, in discussing what he called "The admirable coöperation in the A. L. A. library service," expressed the wish that the A. L. A. *Booklist* would carry a suggestive list of good books for the home, not classics and old standards but new books that one might buy for wife and children, assured that he was buying a good thing. With lists galore, is this "the green grass in the next field?"

Wherein Is the Lack?

MR ALBERT COATES of London, visiting conductor of the New York symphony orchestra, claims that musicians in America find themselves seriously inconvenienced because of the lack of adequate libraries in which to study the works of the ancient and modern masters.

It is hardly thinkable that Mr Coates, in New York, could not find material that would answer his needs, but even so, it is hardly in line with the general knowledge of the situation to say that if he did not get what he wanted in New York, musicians in America do not find

what they want. The great collection in the Library of Congress which grew up under Mr Sonneck, the report of Mr Ditson last year at the meeting of the Massachusetts library club as to the quantity and quality of musical material in Boston alone, together with the very extensive collections in Chicago, make one wonder on what grounds Mr Coates bases his statement with regard to musical collections in America.

A number of musical colleges in Chicago have made special efforts to build up their musical collections. The Theodore Thomas library, a gift to the city,

the musical collections at Northwestern university, at the Chicago public and Newberry libraries, to mention a few, might possibly furnish opportunity "in which to study the works of the ancient and modern masters."

But then, as Robert Haven Schauffler pointed out recently, "they refuse to be pleased, whatever the situation."

Fair Division?

In a very strong appeal for more generous support sent out on behalf of the University of Illinois, comparisons show that in the sum total of \$623,467,000 raised by taxes, 62 per cent was for the Federal government, 35 per cent was raised for local purposes and 3 per cent for state government. This shows that the people of Illinois are paying to the Federal government for educational work over which they have no direct control, nearly double the amount which they are paying for the support of the normal schools and the State university and more than they are putting into the common school distributive fund and the normal schools together.

Of the amount raised for local and state purposes, 92 per cent was for local expenditure and 8 per cent for state purposes, and of this 8 cents, 1.9 cents was assigned to the University of Illinois. This latter amount not only pays for the teaching of 11,000 young men and women but also pays for the expense of the research and other work done by the university, at the request of the people.

This distribution may be mathematically correct, but it leaves room to question its justice.

A Distinguished Visitor

Sir Frederic George Kenyon, director and principal librarian of the British Museum since 1909, spent a little more than a fortnight in the United States in February. He came to this country on the invitation of the American classical league and has been the guest of leading universities and cities, speaking before audiences interested in classical literature as far West as Chicago. He was the guest of Yale and Harvard universities, various classical organizations in Boston, the University of Chicago, Cincinnati, Kenyon college in Ohio, and in Washington, D. C., where he was dined by Dr Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Library of Congress. He was also the guest of Johns Hopkins university, the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and Princeton university. On Washington's birthday, he spoke at the dedication of the building of the American Academy of arts and letters in New York. At the close of his visit, Sir Frederic was the guest of President Butler of Columbia university. He sailed for home, February 24.

Sir Frederic visited the United States as a classical scholar and writer and was interested in fundamental arguments in behalf of classical education. This was fitting since he was the guest of the Classical league. Universities and museums, rather than libraries, engaged his attention during his visit.

A Correction

In a report of "Library Affairs in New Jersey," in PUBLIC LIBRARIES for February, by an oversight a number was omitted which made a very different statement from the actual facts in the case. On page 100, it was stated that "20 new town libraries and new traveling library centers have been started during the year." This sentence should have read, "20 new town libraries and 198 new traveling library centers have been started dur-

ing the year." The quality of New Jersey library service deserves that all of it be named.

John B. Kaiser, librarian of the Public library, Tacoma, Washington, was somewhat annoyed, and justly so, because of the omission of quotation marks around the word "frills" in a report of conditions in the Tacoma library, page 114, February number of PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Death's Toll

Mrs Marietta Myers, for many years senior member of the St. Louis Public Library staff, died at her home in that city, on January 11 last. Mrs Myers was born in Illinois in 1842.

On her husband's death, she became, in 1878, custodian of the reading room of the Public School library. This position she held continuously until her death, a period of service of 45 years, during which she was a familiar figure to more than one generation of readers. Mrs Myers was a woman of strong character and inflexible integrity. Her administration of the St. Louis reading room was marked by continued and successful effort to provide service for those readers whose legitimate use of the facilities offered by the library is often interfered with by the selfishness or indifference of others.

She had a genuine interest in the users of the reading room and her strict sense of justice, tempered by innate kindness, will long be remembered in the city and in the library that she served so long and faithfully.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

The death of Miss Lucy C. Richmond, for eight years head of the circulation department of the City library, Springfield, Mass., occurred on January 30. The press of Springfield and her fellow-workers speak in the highest terms of Miss Richmond's personality, character and ability.

Her home was in Adams, Mass., where she was a successful teacher for

10 years, resigning to become librarian of the Adams public library. After 20 years of service at Adams, Miss Richmond accepted a position in the City library of Springfield, as head of the circulation department. Her tact, strong sense of justice and uniform courtesy won her the respect and esteem of the library users and the love of her associates. She had a wide knowledge of literature and a discriminating judgment in estimating its quality. She was long a member of the A. L. A. (2451.)

Against Small Type

The National committee for the prevention of blindness has sent out a warning to book and periodical publishers against the use of small type. The statement is made that printing type of smaller dimensions than 10-point is becoming a serious factor among contributory causes of eye-fatigue and impairment of vision, and all large users or producers of printed material are called on to emphasize the fact. A very strong statement is made of the tremendous amount of money which is lost by advertisers and publishers through the waste circulation that results from the use of type faces difficult to read because of the smallness or design.

The Committee states that reading matter intended for children of any age should never be printed in type smaller than 10-point. Type recommended by the Committee for the prevention of blindness is as follows:

For children 12 years of age..... 10 point
For children between 9 and 12 years 12 point
For children between 8 and 9 years 14 point
For children between 7 and 8 years 18 point
For children under 7 years....24 to 30 point

The ultimate abolition of the use of all 6-point and smaller types of any style is urged by the Committee. Those who have large stocks of small types are urged to use them only when their use is unavoidable and to scrap such type at the earliest opportunity.

A Magnificent Endowment

The New York public library has been the recipient of a magnificent gift from three gentlemen, two of whom are trustees of the institution, the gift aggregating \$6,000,000, as an endowment fund of the corporation.

New York City has been favored in this particular perhaps more than any other city in the country. Aside from a large number of gifts which might be mentioned, the New York public library foundation gifts were remarkable. The Astor library brought to the consolidation, real and personal property to the value of \$1,250,000; the Lenox library, an endowment fund of about \$500,000 and property amounting to about \$4,000,000; the Tilden Trust property, somewhat in excess of \$2,000,000. In addition, the consolidated corporation owns about 360,000 bound volumes, many valuable manuscripts and works of art.

After frequent conferences and careful consideration, the Astor-Lenox-Tilden Foundation was formed and a site and building provided by the city, and libraries, both reference and circulating, were furnished by the trustees of the consolidation. The building on Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, was erected at a cost of more than \$9,000,000, and leased, in perpetuity, to the library so long as it should maintain therein a free public library. Thus the building belongs to the city but is leased to the library, which furnishes the books and pays the whole cost of operation out of the income from the endowment funds of the library.

The new Public library was opened in May, 1911. The resources of the library, from time to time, have been increased. John Stewart Kennedy, one of its trustees, died in 1909, willing the library about \$2,500,000, and William A. Spencer, who died in 1912, bequeathed a very valuable collection of handsomely illustrated and beautifully bound books to the library. In 1914, \$100,000 came from legacies by John

L. Cadwalader, former president of the library. Under the will of Mary A. P. Draper, \$217,000 was given for the purchase of books and other purposes. In 1916, the library received about \$185,000 from the estate of Margaret Wolfe Duyckinck, and the following year, Col. Oliver H. Payne left the library a legacy of \$1,000,000. Up to the present time, the library has received, under the will of Margaret Olivia Sage, about \$650,000; in 1921, Mrs Stephen V. Harkness gave \$1,000,000 as a special endowment; in 1922, the library received a gift of \$250,000 from George F. Baker.

In November, 1922, the endowment funds of the library amounted to nearly \$15,500,000, an increase in 11 years of 50 per cent. The increase, however, in the service of the library, as well as the cost of operation, has greatly exhausted the income from the endowment. The number of books consulted annually has increased about 100 per cent and the annual number of readers, about 200 per cent. With the increasing service, the purchasing power of the library income was reduced to almost one-half. The cost of operating the library during these 11 years was increased 113 per cent and the salary roll had to be increased about 160 per cent. This was absolutely necessary, otherwise the library would have had to close. Indeed, it is the fine loyalty of the staff rather than their compensation which keeps the force in efficient service.

In 1919, there was a deficit of about \$60,000, in 1920, \$251,000, in 1921, \$151,000 and in 1922, \$142,000. Each year these deficits were made up by personal gifts of trustees and friends of the library. It is claimed that only thru such gifts was the library able to buy books. The library was beginning to be starved from insufficient appropriations for the purchase of books. A library which does not keep abreast of the times in all branches of human knowledge ceases to be useful and becomes a mere storehouse.

Under these circumstances, the gift now announced is of the most vital importance. It came about as follows:

In 1922 a systematic study of the situation by experts who were independent and disinterested examiners, was undertaken. Their work was thoro and complete and they reported that not less than \$6,000,000 to the endowment fund of the institution was absolutely necessary to the continued efficient operation of the library; that a further annual increase of endowment of an average of at least \$500,000 in each year would be required to provide for its normal growth.

This situation was presented to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and he offered to contribute to the endowment fund of the library up to \$3,000,000, provided an equal amount was given by other persons. Mr Rockefeller's offer having been made known to Payne Whitney and Edward S. Harkness, trustees of the library, Mr Whitney agreed to contribute \$2,000,000 and Mr Harkness, \$1,000,000, to secure the full acceptance of Mr Rockefeller's offer.

The income to be produced by this great addition to the endowment fund, while enabling the library to operate its reference department for the present without a deficit and to make up some of the arrears in binding, cataloging and book purchasing, will not relieve the institution from raising additional endowment to provide for the ever increasing demand of the public for its service. The income from the endowment maintains the reference department of the New York public library and the Central circulating library but in addition to this, the New York public library operates a system of branch circulating libraries thruout the boroughs of Manhattan, Richmond and the Bronx—42 branch circulating libraries and six sub-branches. The whole cost of this latter system is contributed by the city of New York. The appropriations made by the city for this purpose in each of the last four years have been in excess of \$1,000,000.

At the request of library schools, a few hundred copies of the new Guide to reference books have been interleaved. A. L. A. Headquarters calls attention to the fact that interleaved copies are very useful to reference librarians who wish to keep their Guide up-to-date. Copies can be furnished at \$3.50. The price of the Guide without interleaving is \$3.

American Library in Paris

A letter from Mrs Elizabeth Gray Potter who last Fall returned, for a period, to the American library in Paris, is of interest to those who know of the fine work the library did in the war period, and its prospects for the future.

Mrs Potter says:

It seems very good to be back in Paris and especially to be at work in the Paris library. It looks very much as it did when you left with the exception that the chapel door has been unlocked and the free portion of the room has been made a children's room.

Of course, I miss the uniforms but familiar faces sometimes appear and a hand is extended, for many of our soldiers are now students at the *Sorbonne* and the *Beaux Arts* and, naturally, one of the first places they visit when they reach Paris is "their library."

I think if you could drop into the library, as I did the evening I reached Paris, you would be impressed with the fact that it is a real American public library. The lines on which we are working are those of a public library and the books which are being borrowed are very similar to those which are drawn from a public library in America. We circulate about 9000 books a year and our borrowers are of every nationality—French, English, Russian, Turks, Armenians, Italians, Spanish, as well as Americans. It is a strange gathering that is found in this American library in Paris.

I feel that the Paris library is doing a wonderful work in making America and American literature known in France. These foreigners are eager to read books by American authors and we librarians have a great deal of responsibility in putting in their hands books which worthily represent us. For our advice about books is constantly asked and we are again and again requested to select books for those who are unfamiliar with our writers.

I feel, also, that the American library in Paris is sowing the seed for future public library work in France. The French people who borrow from our library appreciate the ease in securing books and information by our library methods and it seems to me this library is the beginning of a big public library movement in France.

Of course the great difficulty with our work is the lack of money. We are hampered on every side because we cannot buy books or needed equipment with which to carry on the work. But even with its limited income, the library is exerting a big influence, is used for the reading of magazines and as a place where information along all lines can be secured, as well as where books can be borrowed.

We have an excellent staff. Besides Miss Lathrop, there are two American college women who have had much library experience and are most efficient.

Some Interesting Library Statistics

The Young Men's association of Albany, N. Y., in presenting a request to the city of Albany for means with which to furnish library service, makes a number of interesting statements.

The results of an investigation of incomes and expenditures of 13 libraries in cities of Albany's class and population considered by librarians to do creditable work are given, the figures being taken from the annual reports of 1921. Note is made of any considerable income from other sources.

City	Population 1920	Income from city
Albany Y. M. C. A. libraries	113,344	\$ 22,448
Birmingham	178,806	60,000
Bridgeport	143,555	183,694
Dayton	152,559	95,280
Des Moines	126,468	103,162
Evansville	85,264	76,455
Gary	66,518	66,328
Grand Rapids	137,634	89,125
Springfield, Mass.	129,614	110,000
Syracuse	171,717	81,000
Tacoma	96,965	53,653
Trenton	119,289	53,470
Utica	94,156	64,040
Youngstown	132,358	37,149

Another interesting fact in the document is the comparison made with libraries in cities attempting to give service to an equal number of persons.

The list of cities doing creditable library work serving a population between

100,000 and 200,000, gives a statement as to size of staff (janitor service not included) as follows:

Cities	Population	No. on staff
Birmingham	178,806	29
Bridgeport	143,555	60
Dayton	152,559	*37
Des Moines	126,468	†27
Evansville	85,264	33
Gary	66,518	‡26
Grand Rapids	137,634	†75
Springfield, Mass.	129,614	60
Syracuse	171,717	†34
Tacoma	96,965	37
Trenton	119,289	31
Utica	94,156	\$*30
Youngstown	132,358	*20

*Plus some part-time persons.

‡Plus 10 part-time persons.

†Plus 8 part-time persons.

‡Plus 6 part-time persons.

Expenditures for books in the 13 libraries are:

Birmingham	\$12,112
Bridgeport	34,951
Dayton	5,347
Des Moines	27,078
Evansville	8,469
Gary	18,891
Grand Rapids	15,532
Springfield	18,742
Syracuse	11,272
Tacoma	9,768
Trenton	12,372
Utica	11,112
Youngstown	8,120

Size of University Collections

A report from Princeton university library gives some interesting statistics as to the number of books in the foremost university libraries in the country. These libraries are increasing at the rate of half a million books a year. During the past year, \$1,150,000 was expended for 575,000 new volumes in the university libraries included in the count. Of the 32 university libraries compared, Harvard and Yale lead, with 2,187,900 and 1,514,717 respectively. Ranking next in order are Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Pennsylvania and Michigan. Princeton university library is eighth.

Books That Brace

Roland Holt, vice-president of Henry Holt & Company, gave such a talk before the Illinois Woman's Press association, February 1, as would have delighted the hearts of a library audience.

Mr Holt's subject was Books that brace. He paid a tribute to Illinois authors, mentioning especially Herbert Quick's Vandermark's folly, Floyd Dell's Moon calf, H. B. Fuller's Chevalier of Pensieri Vani, and the work of such novelists as Emerson Hough, Sherwood Anderson, Henry Kittell Webster and Robert Herrick. With this list to her credit, Mr. Holt said Illinois could stand the notoriety of a recent novel called "Fantastic Malaria," or something like it. Harriet Monroe, with her magazine, *Poetry*, has served finely our numerous poets, mentioning especially Carl Sandburg, Lew Sarett and Louise Ayres Garnett. He praised the plays of Mrs Garnett and Alice Gerstenberg, speaking especially well of "Overtones" and "The Torch-bearers." Maude Oliver was praised for her "First steps in the enjoyment of pictures," and Helen B. Bennett for her admirable book of American history as shown in standard poems and contemporary prose.

Mr Holt said that he had found few books suitable for a man placed as he was recently in a hospital, in a list of 40 novels summarized in the November *Bookman*. He thought that "Simon called Peter" was well written but vicious in that it makes war falsely attractive. He liked Rolland's "Clerambault" and "Pierre and Luce" with their telling arraignment of war—decidedly "books that brace." He called "This freedom" depressing and unconvincing. With regard to "Babbitt," he felt inclined to ask himself "Why spend 400 pages with a philistine character you'd run a mile to get away from?" Among the 10 novels in the January *Bookman*, five of them belong to women. He found few authors among those who tend chiefly to sneer

or whine. He thought 50 per cent literary, almost a 100 per cent moral and 80 per cent "books that brace."

Mr Holt was most cordial and stimulating in his brilliancy and wit as he answered and fenced the questions that poured in on him at the close of his talk.

A New Philadelphia Exposition

Advance sheets giving information of the proposed Sesqui-centennial exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in the summer of 1926, April 30—November 13, state the aim of the exhibition to be three-fold; To mark the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence; to portray the progress of the world, particularly in the 50 years since the Centennial exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, and to create a closer understanding and foster the good will of the peoples of the world. Plans are under serious consideration but already possibilities are shaping themselves into the realm of reality.

The exhibition will be one of quality rather than of quantity, expressing ideals and ideas intended to be inspirational and educational stimulus which will endure for all who see the exhibition. There will be buildings to hold various exhibits; there will be congresses and conventions held, and pleasures of various kinds will be provided, athletics and aquatics being prominent features. Every nation will be solicited to make distinctive and characteristic exhibits. The exhibition will be held under the auspices of the President of the United States, the Governor and Legislature of Pennsylvania, and the Mayor and Council of the city of Philadelphia.

The Free library building, now in process of erection, will be used for a wonderful display of the growth of the nation's educational and literary forces, as a prelude to installation of its natural contents. A "palace of the press" which will pictorialize the growth of the modern newspaper and periodical, is one of the ideas.

Standards of Value in Library Work

We have heard a good deal of late of the proposed standardization of library assistants, based on the kind and grade of work for which they are fitted, and the salaries that they should receive. This kind of classification is useful and interesting, but one that would interest me still more would be based on the absolute usefulness of the assistant's work to the library. Such a grading would have nothing to do with rank in the staff, for a head librarian might be totally useless and graded at zero, whereas a janitor might be a hundred per cent useful. The kind of grading to which I refer might well be based on competence and willingness, and might work out somewhat as follows, beginning at the lowest grade and proceeding upward:

Grade 1. Unwilling and incompetent. Totally useless.

Grade 2. Willing but incompetent. At first sight less useless than Grade 1, but really not so; for no matter how willing one may be to do a thing, he is of no use if he can not do it.

Grade 3. Unwilling, but competent. Something may be done with this grade by overcoming unwillingness by hope of reward or fear of punishment. The competence of its members makes such effort worth while.

Grade 4. Willing and competent. Includes the great body of usable assistants. Sub-graded as follows in accordance with the kind of competence shown:

Grade 4-A. Competent to do exactly as ordered at the time. If the house were on fire, a member of this grade would not attempt to put it out unless some one were present to tell him to do so. Useful in the same way that a hand tool is useful—to assist in present effort.

Grade 4-B. Competent to do exactly as trained. Would extinguish the burning house if previously shown how; otherwise not. Helpless in all unforeseen emergency. Useful as a

motor-driven machine tool is useful; keeps on performing routine work well without constant, immediate superintendence.

Grade 4-C. Competent to exercise thought and judgment and to act in accordance therewith. The highest type of worker and the only one not comparable with some form of mechanical device.

Obviously a head librarian might belong in any one of these six grades; so might a department head or a recent library-school graduate, or a janitor. Obviously, also, the grades admit of elaboration and further explanation. For instance, sub-grades A, B, and C, apply to Grade 3, the unwilling, as well as to Grade 4, the willing.

Some time ago PUBLIC LIBRARIES printed an address of mine on "Three kinds of librarians." Those who read it may be interested in the "Six kinds of assistants" enumerated above.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

Use of Books in Hospitals

At the State hospital for crippled children, St. Paul, Minnesota, a course of lectures on the *Use of books in hospitals* has recently been given to the nurses' training class. This is the second year in which this course has been given, the lecturers being Miss Perrie Jones, hospital librarian for the city of St. Paul, and Miss Della MacGregor, children's librarian, who gave the story-telling instruction. The final test was given by Miriam E. Carey, supervisor of State institutional libraries.

The most striking thing about the courses has been the response from the nurses. Both classes appeared to feel that it was without question a good thing for a nurse to be acquainted with books and their practical application to the care of convalescents.

If this course is given again, the "Hospital Book" edited by Edith Kathleen Jones, will be used as a basis and will simplify and standardize the work.

If there are any other librarians giving similar courses, the St. Paul workers would be glad to hear from them.

The following is a list of test questions:

1. Give some reasons why it is worth while for a nurse to know books: (a) professionally (b) as an individual.
 2. Name four ways in which books may help a patient.
 3. Name your favorite author and give the titles of any books that you have read more than once.
 4. Name five authors whose books are usually entertaining rather than instructive, and state which of their books would be your first choices for a patient who was depressed, home-sick, or lonely.
- Is a humorous book always a safe choice?
5. Under what circumstances would you read aloud to a patient?
Name some books or stories which are suitable for reading aloud.
 6. To what extent would you recommend religious books in a hospital?
 7. What is the therapeutic value of books to nervous or mental cases?
Name some books which would be undesirable for such cases.
 8. Give some reasons why story-telling is a valuable asset to a nurse.
What stories have you memorized?
What children's books have you read recently?
 9. and 10. Give brief outlines of two of the books of required reading in connection with this course.

M.E.C.

Better Films in Every Community

The plan of the National Better Films committee of the National Congress of Mothers

1. In the states where there is no chairman of Better Films, will the state president please appoint one as soon as possible.

2. Each state chairman is a member of the national committee, and should carry out the plans of the national committee in her state.

3. Advertise our lists of "worth while" films in local newspapers and club bulletins.

These lists will appear in the *Child Welfare Magazine* every month, and will

also be sent on request to any state chairman as often as desired.

4. Keep in touch with your local organization in the state, and see that they are helping to carry out our plans in their organization. These lists should be read at every Parent-Teacher Association meeting, and discussed as you would discuss good books to read.

5. Coöperate with the local exhibitors in an effort to get children's matinees for Saturdays, either in the morning or afternoon, with our endorsed films, and community singing. Do not call them children's matinees, for the children do not like to be labeled, but see that our endorsed films are shown especially at this performance.

6. If your state university does not have a bureau of visual instruction, with a film library that can be circulated amongst all your community schools, churches, and clubs at a nominal cost, then please do your best to procure such a film library.

7. Organize after-school classes in dramatic art for the younger children in order to keep them away from the movies altogether. There is little at the movies suitable for a child under ten, but they love to act, to imitate. If given the chance, they prefer to act themselves rather than to watch others. The Parent-Teacher Association is the proper organization to carry on this work. Let them take part in pantomimes and pageants, and let them exhibit their work once a month at the Parent-Teacher Association meeting.

Can not we enlist the help of libraries in this great work which we are attempting? Prompt attention and sincere endeavor to be of service will be given to any library inquiry.

Recommended films

The National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers associations recommends the following additional films, reviewed during the month of January, 1923.

For the family:

Marion Davis in Adam & Eva (Story of rich man's children, who believe he has lost his money, and endeavor to support themselves).

Laurette Taylor in Peg O' My Heart.

Harold Lloyd in Dr. Jack (makes his patients well, by bringing happiness to them).

Tom Mix in Romance Land.

"The Headless Horseman" (adapted from Irving's Legend of Sleepy Hollow.)

Java Head.

Wallace Reid in Thirty Days.

For high school age:

The Third Alarm (sad story of the passing of our fire-department horses).

Monte Cristo (adapted to suit the producer).

A Front Page Story (a cleverly done newspaper story).

Agnes Ayres in Racing Hearts (story of rival auto dealers and a race).

For adults only:

Lon Chaney in Shadows (story of a Chinese laundryman who brings happiness to some patrons—a well acted film, but would not appeal to young people).

Comedy cartoons for the family:

Col Hezza Liar and the Ghost.

Felix Turn the Tide—(Pat Sullivan comedy).

Educational films for the family:

Hunting Big Game in Africa (the H. H. Snow expedition) a remarkable record of hunting with a new vehicle—a flivver.

Great American Statesmen series (Urban)—Abraham Lincoln, etc.

Prizma—I know A Garden

Pathe Review—The Dust people (Morocco); The Sun path; Manly sports in Japan; The Cities that time forgot; The Grafters, etc.

*Dear Co-worker:**

I am very anxious to know to what extent you are able to use this list. Do you have it published in your state bulletin? Are any of your local newspapers willing to publish the list? In one city, the P. T. A. watches for our weekly list in the *Chicago Daily News*, and then calls the attention of its members (through the P. T. A. column), to any of our endorsed films appearing in

*While these lists are prepared for teachers and parents, they may be of interest to libraries.

their town that week. In another city, the Better Films chairman told the exhibitors about our lists of endorsed films, and now they call her up whenever they are showing an endorsed film.

I shall be grateful for any suggestions.

MRS CHARLES E. MERRIAM,

Chairman, Better Films committee.

6041 University Ave., Chicago.

*Proposed Library Service in Alaska**

The regular committee on Alaska was discontinued because no one seemed to have any great interest in it, but I have always been interested in the establishment of library service for Alaska, and asked the president, Mr Jennings, if I might present some encouraging letters recently received, and these I am glad to bring before the association.

First, writing to an ex-Oregonian established in Alaska, I suggested the necessity of library service similar to that in operation in Oregon. This letter was handed to Miss Orah Dee Clark of Anchorage, Alaska, acting chairman of the Library committee of the Territorial federation of women's clubs, which I quote: "As an Alaskan of 16 years' experience, I am much pleased that you are interested in so vital a question. Our small population and the fact that that small number is so transitory, makes library work very difficult and up to the present time impossible as a territorial organization. Also, the great distances, and inadequate means of transportation, except seasonally, militate against a territorial coöperation. Communication between Alaskan points, as for example, Nome and Anchorage, is difficult. The quickest way from Nome to Anchorage in summer is from Nome to Seattle and then from Seattle to Anchorage. The winter trail is so long that the exchange of books is impossible.

"As for your reference to Bishop Rowe, I fear you do not understand that the good Bishop, backed by his church, has done as much or more than

*Report of Committee on Alaska, 1922, read before the Pacific Northwestern library association.

all other organizations combined to get reading matter into the territory, especially into 'the waste places.' There are libraries in Fairbanks and Cordova, due to his efforts thru the Episcopal church, and the Church Periodicals club is most liberal in sending reading matter to the various missions. The missionaries are most faithful in their efforts to distribute it. Dr Chapman, at Anvik, has an excellent library and any one is most welcome to use it.

"It is a well known fact, that per capita, Alaskans are the heaviest subscribers to our standard periodicals, such as *World's Work*, *Review of Reviews* and *Literary Digest*. L. D. Henderson, our Commissioner of education, sponsored a library bill before the 1921 legislature in Juneau but it was very inadequate and Mrs F. E. Rader, whose term as chairman of the Library commission I am completing, and I, opposed it, for it failed to reach any settlement where there is no school, and those are the needful places. It failed to provide for any library service during the summer months, and \$3000 of the \$7000 asked for by the bill, was to go for salaries of the library board of which the Commissioner of education was chairman. The bill was killed."

Governor Bone of Alaska was recently in Oregon and I suggested to Governor Olcott that he talk with him about library service. A letter to Governor Bone follows and I give Governor Bone's reply as most encouraging:

Pardon me for this delayed acknowledgment of your letter of some days ago with reference to the establishment of a library service in Alaska, akin to the system now in successful operation in Oregon.

I am most favorably impressed with the idea and have discussed it with Mayor Robertson of Juneau who was largely instrumental, a few years ago, in securing the establishment of a very excellent library here at the territorial capital. He shares my view that the idea is feasible for adoption here, especially as covering Southeastern Alaska. For general use thruout the territory, the difficulties to be overcome would be great because of distances, the shortness of the season and inadequate transportation facilities, all of which you

understand perfectly by reason of your experience in Alaska.

It seems that an appropriation by the legislature will be necessary in order to put the plan into operation and this, I have no doubt, will be readily forthcoming. Unhappily, however, the legislature does not meet until March, 1923.

In conclusion, I suggest that this association send messages to Governor Bone and to the Alaska federation, especially to quote that library service may be established there and offering assistance toward its establishment; also welcome Alaska to our association.

I have talked with Mr Henderson, Commissioner of education in Alaska, and with many Alaskans. I find they are all interested in the establishment of library service, and that they will profit by the example of British Columbia, which has reached so many remote places with its traveling library service.

Mr Fuller of Spokane stated that he had visited libraries in Alaska this summer at Juneau, Skagway and Ketchikan.

CORNELIA MARVIN.

A Call for Help

A notice from Andrew H. Mettee, president of the American association of law libraries, asks the help of reference librarians and others in the effort the association is making to have the page number printed on each and every page of law books as they are issued. It will be readily understood how helpful this is in courts using citations and it is almost necessary in putting together periodicals for the binder.

Library organizations are asked to pass the resolution which has already been affirmed by the association and by law librarians generally. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the American association of law libraries and the National association of state libraries, in joint session assembled, appoint a committee to devise means whereby the attention of publishers of law books will be called to the grievousness in not printing page numbers on each and every page of law books, and to induce said law book publishers to correct in the future such omissions, as well as to use *Arabic volume numbers on the title pages of law books*.

The Triple Alliance Dissolves.

The Authors and Printers have rejected the copyright bill (S.4101) and set up another in its place (H. R. 14, 035). Of the latter, Section 8 runs as follows:

That section 31, subsection (d) paragraph third [of the Copyright Act of 1909] be amended to read as follows: "When imported, for use and not for sale, not more than two copies of any such book in any one year, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or for any state, school, college, university, or free public library and branch or public reading rooms in the United States."

The ambiguous "and" at the last is to be replaced by a comma, so as to insure to branches the intended equality with central libraries.

Thus the position of the American Library Association is fully sustained. The makers of books, inside and out, agree that private and library buyers shall not be forced by law to leave the foreign book counter when an American wholesaler enters and then barter with him at the curb. The queue shall not be broken by the long purse. Education is still ahead of commercialism. The question is not whether the big buyer shall have what he buys, but whether he shall be allowed to buy the whole stock. Down to the end of the line, says H. R. 14,035, each shall have his share.

The Authors' League returns to its own. Swerving for a few months under great pressure, it now reverts to its original intention, announced by its secretary fifteen months ago, of standing with education for its untrammelled right of importation. Its own personnel, especially the young artists among them, are as eager as any of us to keep international intercourse free of barriers, both official and private. So thought another league of writers twenty years ago. "Not emphasized by authors," they said then of the domestic publishers' demand for such control.

And as for the printers, they were clear-headed enough to see the inconsistency of ending their monopoly only to give it to the publishers. If they were not to print British books, why should American publishers alone sell them? They, therefore, have taken their stand by the libraries and organized science. In this, they make a return, too, for the American Library Association's action in sponsoring that section of the new tariff act which lays a heavier duty on American books made abroad than on bona fide foreign books in English. The two organizations likewise found common ground in applying the marking law. The A. L. A.'s horizon was widened in 1921, and its bread then tossed upon the waters now returns in days of need.

The fight, however, is not over. The stript of support, S. 4101, it is announced, will be pressed upon the attention of Congress. Protests must, therefore, pile up in Washington. All library records should be broken.

The new measure, H. R. 14,035, is not perfect. It continues for United States books, and even adds for periodicals, the requirement of domestic manufacture as the condition of copyright here. The end sought—to keep our printing at home—is praiseworthy, but it should be attained by a tariff rather than via copyright, since the sole proper function of the latter is to prevent infringement, that is, the theft of an author's work by an illicit publisher. Still, since, aside from the complication of affidavits, which we hope may yet be lessened, the result is happy, librarians should not hesitate to endorse the new bill. When the present Congress expires March 4, let every new member of both Senate and House at the proper time hear from every library in his state and district, denouncing the monopoly of British publications provided in Sec. 6, subsection (a) of S. 4101, commanding the continued freedom of importation fixed in Sec. 8 of H. R. 14,035, and praising the common purpose of the

two bills otherwise to qualify the United States for membership in the International Copyright Union. And do not forget the chairman of the Senate committee on patents, Hon Hiram W. Johnson, and Hon Florian Lampert, chairman of the corresponding House committee.

M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,
Chairman.

C. L. CANNON
A. D. DICKINSON
H. C. WELLMAN
PURD B. WRIGHT

A. L. A. Committee on bookbuying.

What the Public Library Does for the Citizen

The public library aids the citizen in obtaining an education; it helps him to conduct his business efficiently by supplying fact information; it increases the output of his plant by serving the inventor and the scientist; it assists his professional advisors by keeping them in touch with recent developments in their respective fields; it enables the citizen to renew his contact with the sources of religious inspiration; it provides him with recreational reading and enlarges his artistic and literary horizon, and, finally, it furnishes the citizen with information concerning the progress and improvement of government, thus making it possible for him to perform more intelligently his duties and obligations as a citizen.

DORSEY W. HYDE, JR.

Civil Service Examinations

The United States civil service commission announces a competitive examination for station and hospital librarian, March 27. The examination is to fill vacancies under the Public Health service and the Veterans' bureau and in Naval establishments throughout the country. The usual entrance salaries range from \$1800 to \$2040. Both men and women are admitted to the examination. Competitors will not be required to report for examination

at any place but will be rated on their education, experience and fitness, weighted at 70%, and on a thesis or publications, to be filed with the application, weighted at 30%.

There will also be an open competitive examination for director of the Editorial division for which applications will be received up to March 27. The examination is to fill a vacancy in the Children's bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The entrance salary offered is \$3000, and both men and women will be admitted to the examination. The duties of the appointee will be to direct the work of the Editorial division in which all publications of the Children's bureau are edited and prepared for the printer, publicity material written and current library research conducted, and to have general direction over the exhibit work of the Bureau. Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place.

For full information and application blanks, address United States Civil Service commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary, Board of U. S. Civil Service examiners, at the post office in any city.

A. L. A. Building

As one read of the enthusiastic appeal which H. H. B. Meyer of the Library of Congress, vice-president of the A. L. A., made at a recent meeting of the Executive board of the association for an A. L. A. Headquarters building, it is to be expected that Mr Meyer's enthusiasm would not end at that point. So one naturally is interested to learn that at a recent meeting of the District of Columbia library association, Mr Meyer introduced a resolution that that association endorse the idea of starting a building fund for an A. L. A. Headquarters building, and secured a promise that the association would aid in every way possible to further the object in view.

In speaking to his resolution, Mr Meyer emphasized the need for a central clearing-house and home for the li-

brary profession, to house the executive offices of the A. L. A. and to give proper facilities for the manifold tasks of organized librarianship. As an earnest of his belief, the speaker gave a personal contribution toward the fund to be created. Following the action, "an otherwise sober and well contained meeting was broken up for some 15 minutes while the members crowded about the chairman's table to deposit their contributions."

Miss Claribel R. Barnett moved that the sum of \$25 be appropriated from the treasury of the association to be added to the individual contributions and forwarded to the secretary of the A. L. A. The motion carried unanimously. The secretary of the District of Columbia association was instructed to forward to the secretary of the A. L. A. the sum of \$37.25, combining the association's appropriation and individual contributions.

Washington newspapers have already commented on the action both in news stories and editorials. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., president of the District of Columbia association, is most enthusiastic over the idea and closes his recital of the occasion as follows:

The District of Columbia library association throws down once more the Headquarters building gauntlet!

A. L. A. at Hot Springs, Arkansas

One of the speakers at the meeting will be Commander Alvin M. Owsley of the American legion who has been asked to discuss the interest of the American legion in the establishment and improvement of libraries thruout the country. Commander Owsley will probably speak on April 25. The subject on this day will be methods of extending library service to the multitude who are now without it. Representatives of women's clubs, civic clubs, secretaries of chambers of commerce, school superintendents, as well as those interested in libraries, are to be present.

It is expected that two meetings of the Trustees' section will be held on this day.

Dr A. E. Bostwick will conduct a Readers' round-table on Wednesday, April 25, which has been designated as Citizen's day. The idea is to discuss books from the readers' standpoint, free entirely from library requirements or restrictions. Since it is hoped that many trustees, school people and others generally interested will be present at the conference, it is believed that a very helpful and delightful discussion may result.

Dr John T. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education and Mr Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of publications of the National Education Association, will address the conference at Hot Springs. Dr Tigert will speak April 23, on libraries in relation to the whole educational system and Mr Morgan will speak on April 25 about the school library movement.

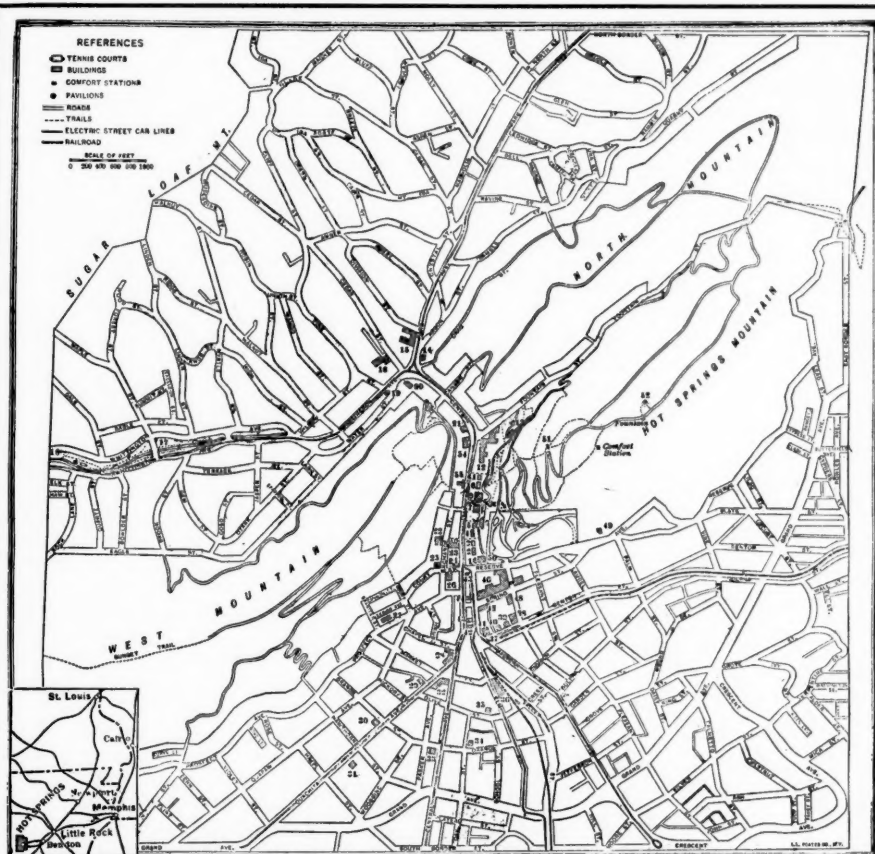
The need for more books and for organized libraries in connection with elementary, secondary and normal schools will be given special attention during the meeting. In addition to the addresses by Dr Tigert and Mr Morgan, there will be informal discussions by school librarians, school superintendents, principals and teachers.

April 24 is to be School Library day. The meetings will be open to all persons interested in library development whether members of the A. L. A. or not.

Special libraries

The Executive board of the Special Libraries association at a recent meeting decided that it would be inadvisable for that organization to meet with the A. L. A. in 1923. By far the large majority of S. L. A. members is located in the East and the distance to Hot Springs is so great as to make it impossible for many to attend. The date set is earlier than most vacations occur which also militates against the attendance of a number.

A questionnaire was sent out to the members and while practically all of them are heartily in favor of the meetings with the A. L. A., a very small number is able to attend the coming convention. Under these circum-

**LEGEND**

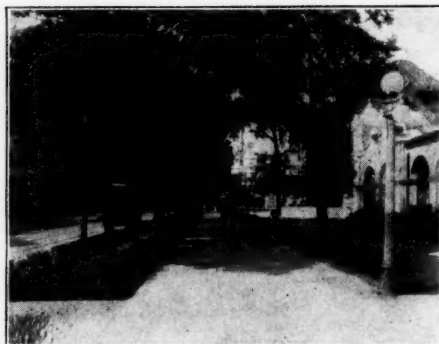
The numbers in this list refer to the numbers on the map:

1. Superintendent's office.
2. Lamar bathhouse.
3. Buckstaff baths.
4. Ozark bathhouse.
5. Magnesia bathhouse.
6. Government free bathhouse.
7. Fordyce bathhouse.
8. Main entrance to reservation.
9. Maurice bathhouse.
10. Hale bathhouse.
11. Superior bathhouse.
12. Arlington Hotel and baths.
13. Superintendent's residence (old).
14. Rockafellow Hotel and baths.
15. Majestic Hotel and baths.
16. St. Joseph's Infirmary and baths.
17. Whittington Lake Park.
18. Keeper's residence.
19. First Presbyterian Church.
20. Catholic Church.
21. Rector bathhouse and Waukesha Hotel.
22. Milwaukee Hotel.
23. Pullman Hotel.
24. Arkansas National Bank.
25. Masonic Temple.
26. First Baptist Church.
27. Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital and bathhouse.
28. Goddard Hotel.
29. Alhambra bathhouse.

30. Moody Hotel and baths.
31. Court House.
32. Como Hotel.
33. Central Methodist Church.
34. High School Building.
35. Ozark Sanatorium bathhouse.
36. Railroad Station.
37. Railroad Station.
38. City Hall and Auditorium Theater.
39. Business Men's League.
40. Post Office.
41. Great Northern Hotel.
42. Citizen's National Bank.
43. Marquette Hotel.
44. Arkansas Trust Company.
45. Security Bank.
46. Eastman Hotel and baths.
47. Elks' Club.
48. Episcopal Church.
49. Superintendent's residence (new).
50. Imperial bathhouse.
51. Pump house (pumps water to drinking fountains at summit of Hot Springs Mountain).
52. Tower.
53. Iron Spring (cold).
54. Dugan-Stuart Building.
55. Thompson Building.

North, West, and Hot Springs Mountains and Whittington Lake Park form the permanent Hot Springs Reservation, administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

Map courtesy of Hot Springs Business Men's League



Bath House Row

stances, the Executive board feels that it will be wiser to hold a separate convention for the Special Libraries association this year, which will be in some Eastern city. As yet the place and exact date have not been decided upon but will be announced later. Several Eastern sea-board cities have been suggested as well as May or June for the time of the meeting.

The president of the Special Libraries association expresses regret at the situation which has come up and urges all members of the association who find it at all possible to attend the A. L. A. convention to do so, as well as their own.

R. R.

Hot Springs National Park

The Hot Springs National Park contains 911.63 acres, and includes Hot Springs mountain, North mountain, West mountain, and Whittington Lake park. The springs, 46 in number, are all grouped about the base of Hot Springs mountain, their aggregate flow being 851,308 gallons per day. The hot water is supplied to the various bathhouses, and the receipts from this source are all expended under the direction of the National Park service in improving the service and in developing and beautifying the park. There are more than 11 miles of well-built roads and footpaths over the mountains.

The Hot Springs National Park is under the control and supervision of the

director of the National Park service, who is represented in the administration of the park by a superintendent, Dr C. H. Waring.

In addition to the hot springs there are many cold springs furnishing palatable waters extensively used both in the treatment of disease and as table waters.

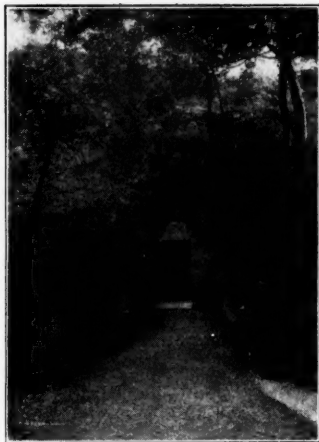
Notes from A. L. A. Headquarters

A. L. A. Headquarters announces that it is prepared to publish a volume concerning institutional libraries, particularly hospital libraries, if there seems to be a demand on the part of those interested for such a volume. Readers interested from any standpoint are asked to place advance orders so that publication may be possible.

The material for the book was prepared by Miss E. Kathleen Jones of Massachusetts whose experience has covered every phase of hospital libraries, particularly, and in this manuscript she deals with library service in its relation to organization and administration as well as its relation to patients and officers. Lists of books of various kinds for hospitals are included as well as a selected list of magazines. The book, if printed, will be illustrated with pictures of hospital library rooms, equipment and service, making a volume of about 224 pages which will be issued in attractive form, cloth bound, for \$2.25.



A View in the Park



Spring, 145° F.

Prompt response is solicited by A. L. A. Headquarters, 78 East Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

Carl H. Milam, A. L. A. secretary, was a speaker on the general program at the convention of the State teachers' association of Nebraska on December 19. Mr Milam also gave an address in the Library section of the association.

Reprints of an address by Miss Edith M. Coulter, reference librarian, University of California, on The University librarian: His preparation, position and relation to the academic department of the university, have been made from the *Papers and Proceedings* of the Detroit A. L. A. conference. These may be had from A. L. A. Headquarters.

No man can open his mind to the spirit and teaching of the greatest minds without suffering an enlargement of vision. A man can remain small in a library only by refusing the noble fellowship which lies within his reach; he cannot have companionship with inspiring persons and escape some share in their nobler vision of life.—
Hamilton Wright Mabie.

Meeting of University Librarians

A group of university librarians held a conference at the Mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. in Chicago. Three problems were discussed, departmental libraries, the rapid wearing out of reference books, and theft and mutilation.

J. C. M. Hanson, Chicago, stated that because of the rapidly growing libraries and the general increase in the number of people to be served, the preponderance of the general library has been much affected, and library administrators have been forced to resort to the departmental library. Graduate and professional students require special provision. It seemed to be the opinion of all that departmental libraries should be limited to the fewest possible number without the sacrifice of educational efficiency, and that adequate supervision should be provided. It was recognized, however, that the size of the campus and relative location of the departments to be served were factors not to be ignored.

E. A. Henry, Chicago, said that great expense was incurred in keeping up a collection of reference works of importance because of theft and mutilation; that the use of fictitious names on the part of student borrowers was one of the greatest sources of annoyance.



Golf Course, 27 Holes

In speaking of a national uniform list of serials and resources of American libraries, H. W. Wilson explained a plan to be followed in preparation and publication of the serial list and announced that this should be ready in three years. J. T. Gerould, Princeton university, said that his committee was making progress in its study of the resources of American libraries. Its report will show the location of sets on special subjects and will mean great economy to all when definite fields are left to libraries most interested. Inter-library loans and photographic reproductions will have much bearing on this matter.

It was stated that the Library of Congress is now ready to receive copy for various series of monographs which librarians are asked to analyze. It was voted to advise the Wistar Institute of anatomy to continue to appear with volume numbering to their publications, as in this way only can uniformity within the sets be assured. The value of duplication of cards for departmental catalogs was discussed by Dr M. L. Raney, Johns Hopkins University library, and J. T. Gerould, Princeton University library.

H. M. Lydenberg of the New York public library reported on the efforts being made to complete the files of war-time German periodicals and of the forthcoming publication by the Bibliographical society of London of a check-list of English books printed before 1641, including the holdings of American libraries in this field. It was voted that the Executive board of the A. L. A. be asked to coöperate in this undertaking.

A dinner at the Cliff Dwellers club gave opportunity to talk over problems in a less formal way.

The committee to manage the meeting for 1923 is as follows: Earl Manchester, Kansas, chairman; F. K. Walter, Minnesota; E. D. Tweedell, John Crerar library, Chicago, secretary

Meeting of College Librarians

College librarians of the Middle-West held a session at the Midwinter meetings, Chicago, on December 28. Miss Eugenia Allin, James Millikin university, Decatur, Illinois, was chairman.

A number of questions dealing with administration of college libraries was discussed. President Jenks of Aurora college, in speaking on the best way to keep a college library live and up-to-date, suggested that librarians keep in close touch with heads of departments who would be helpful in suggesting books needed in their respective courses.

Miss Josephine Darrow, Denison university, said that general periodicals should be paid for out of the general library fund but that technical periodicals should be regarded and charged against departmental funds. The fees for laboratory work should be considered in the amount spent for technical magazines.

Prof H. M. Gage, Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in a subtle and inimitable manner, discussed the relations of the college librarian to the college faculty, from the college president's point of view. Prof Gage was emphatic in his statement that the college librarian should be coördinate officer of administration with the registrar and the dean of the college. He should be an officer of instruction in bibliography and how to use the library and should have the full privileges of a member of the faculty. He thought, too, that the librarian might become a leader in the direction of the recreational reading of students.

Prof A. S. Root, Oberlin college, pointed out that the library course in normal schools arose to meet the demand that teachers should be able to take charge of libraries in high and grade schools, but that the college was not primarily organized to turn out teachers and so, he thought it would be unwise to give a course in technical library methods. Prof Root main-

tained, however, that some such course in general reference and use of the library should be given for cultural value and to enable the student to orient himself in the college.

Miss Mitchell, James Millikin university, Decatur, Illinois, described the methods adopted by that university with college freshmen English courses in the use of the library. She pointed out that the freshman knows little about how to find material. In Millikin, at the very outset of his college life, he is made familiar with the use of the library and supplied with the tools which will most aid him in his work.

Miss Butlin, Beloit college, gave an interesting account of the experiment in Beloit in forming alumni reading circles which are supplied with reading lists and books from the college. This keeps the alumni in constant touch with their Alma Mater. McCormick Theological seminary is doing the same thing with similar success. Its alumni are often placed in situations having no access to professional books.

W. H. Kerr, Emporia, Kansas, brought up the matter of standardization of college libraries. He thought that the conditions suggested in the pamphlet, *A Measuring stick for normal school libraries*, could, with slight modification, be made to apply to college libraries. This standardization concerns itself with building, equipment, library staff and library instruction.

A committee was appointed to consider standardization, made up as follows: Prof A. S. Root, Oberlin, Ohio, chairman; Miss Josephine Darrow, Granville, Ohio; Miss Jessie H. Jackson, Sioux City, Iowa.

Wherever a collection of books is to be used intelligently and sympathetically, either by the general public or special groups, some one who knows how to use books as tools must be in charge.—*Gratia Countryman*.

Library Meetings

Chicago—The Chicago library club held its monthly meeting, February 8, at the John Crerar library. This was the usual round-table evening when groups interested in special forms of library service meet together to discuss their common problems. The group discussing Administration was led by W. J. Hamilton, Gary, Indiana; Cataloging, Eliza G. Lamb, University of Chicago library; High school libraries, Metta M. Loomis, College of Medicine library, University of Illinois, Chicago; Business libraries, Mary B. Day, National Safety Council library, Chicago; Reference work, Carrie L. Elliott, Chicago public library; Storytelling, Jessie G. VanCleve, A. L. A. *Booklist*.

A business session was held at the opening of the meeting. An invitation to visit Harper library, University of Chicago, on the evening of February 13, was given to the club by J. C. M. Hanson, to hear Sir Frederick C. Kenyon, librarian of the British museum. It was announced that the program for the March meeting of the club, on Thursday, March 8, would be in the hands of a committee of the club's ex-presidents.

New England—A joint meeting of Southern New England librarians, comprising the Rhode Island library association, the Connecticut library association, and the Massachusetts library club, was held in Providence, January 25-26. There was a good attendance at every session, averaging about 250. There were two morning sessions and one evening session, the afternoons being used in visits to the many special libraries which are located in Providence, as well as the Providence public library, and its branches.

The first session was in charge of the Rhode Island library association. Addresses were given by William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown university, Harry L. Koopman, librarian of Brown university, and Stella E. Whit-

taker, librarian of the Hope street high-school.

In welcoming the conference to Providence, President Faunce declared that New England still has a dominant voice in controlling American culture. He referred to the lack of libraries in his childhood and to the influence which the few hundred volumes in his father's private library had exerted upon his life and said that the way in which they are photographed upon his memory and still dominate him, makes him realize what a collection of books may do and must be doing today. Mechanism is necessary, but must be kept subordinate, a means to an end. A librarian who is absorbingly devoted to some section of the world's thought or knowledge can not help but spread a happy contagion to all about her. If furnished with insight, stimulus, and inspiration she is playing a part in life that will allow her to envy none. Great discoveries are made in libraries, worked out in laboratories. They are more likely to emerge from the quiet of an alcove than any other place in the world. Genius is everywhere, and it may be in the immigrants who crowd our libraries, the boys and girls with whom librarians are dealing today. The function of a library is as important as any other institution in our civilization, he declared, and closed by urging librarians to believe in their task with its unlimited opportunities of making future generations acquainted with the best that has been said and thought and done in the past.

Dr Harry L. Koopman then followed with an historical account of the libraries in Providence, the Providence Athenaeum, the Brown University library, and the Providence public library. He traced their development from the earliest beginnings, mentioned valuable collections housed by them and showed how their founders and those who succeeded them have always represented the best in Providence life. In speaking of the Athe-

naeum, he said it has become as much a part of the city as the hill on which it stands. May it endure as long! The Brown University library has served the needs of scholars for 155 years and such distinguished men as Jonathan Russell, Horace Mann, John Hay, William E. Foster, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, W. H. P. Faunce, Sam Walter Foss, Dallas Lore Sharpe, and many others, these and their associates, have justified its existence. He paid tribute to the early reputation which the Providence public library made by publishing its monthly list, to the many problems of administration which it has successfully solved, and to the valuable work it is now doing on an income of 85 cents per capita, where the recognized amount necessary for successful operation is one dollar per capita.

Miss Whittaker related incidents that have occurred in her work with high-school pupils, illustrating her methods of personal contact, and showed how she is able, by gaining their confidence, to give sympathetic suggestions in moulding their reading. She said that 62 per cent of all books drawn for home use during the past year was biography or poetry, and it was reading which was not required by any class or teacher. A course of lessons in the use of books and the facilities in the library is given in the first semester.

The session closed with a short play, "Exit Miss Lizzie Cox," which was written by Anne Morris Boyd of the University of Illinois library school. This was delightfully presented by members of the Rhode Island library association, under the direction of F. K. W. Drury, and the audience thoroly enjoyed the skillfully drawn characters, and entered keenly into the spirit of the play.

The Connecticut library association had charge of the evening session. Mrs Belle Holcomb Johnson, state visitor and inspector of libraries, presided and introduced the speakers. A

charming paper was read by Mrs R. G. Sherwood, librarian of the Public library, Westport Court, on Contemporary essayists. She said librarians will find in essays a form of relaxation which they need, and read several humorous essays which were extremely entertaining.

An address by Andrew Keogh of Yale university was illustrated with beautiful lantern slides, showing the development of the book from the earliest picture writing, up to the invention of printing.

The Massachusetts library club had charge of the second morning session. George H. Tripp, librarian of the New Bedford public library, read many letters which have been preserved from the earliest times beginning with the Bible, down to the present, those of Walter Hines Page and Franklin K. Lane. Various book reviews were then presented. F. H. Whitmore reviewed books of travel, Miss Anna G. Hall, fiction, and Miss Alice M. Jordan, books for children.

Miss Katherine P. Loring said that the Massachusetts library clubs are proposing to contribute their share to the fund for the Louvain library building, asking 50 cents from library trustees and 25 cents from every library worker.

Geo H. Evans of Somerville told of the plans for building a community house in that city, to be called The House by the Side of the Road in memory of Sam Walter Foss, to which all his friends are invited to contribute.

E. H. Redstone, State librarian of Massachusetts, spoke of two bills recently introduced into the legislature. House Bill No. 949 provides that money received from fines in libraries may be used for the purchase of books and replacements. House bill No. 69 amends a previous act and provides that the field of the Free Public Library commission shall include work and aid for state and county institutions.

W. E. Foster, librarian of the Providence public library, spoke briefly of some features of the Providence libraries to which visits had been made.

President Dougherty announced that plans are being made for a meeting of the Massachusetts library club, June 21-22, at North Scituate.

MARION L. ARNOLD.

Philadelphia.—The regular meeting of the Special Libraries council, on January 26, was in the form of a question box to which all members came with their problems. There was much active discussion, many items of interest were explained and much help derived.

Mr Kwapil, librarian of the *Public Ledger* library, invited members of the Council to make use of The Goodman Congressional Index Service, to which the *Ledger* library has recently subscribed.

Classification and cataloging of a small theological library; how pamphlets are kept (on shelves, in vertical files or in boxes); best method of cleaning books, by hand or by vacuum, etc., were discussed.

Miss Keller announced that the Council had been invited to take charge of one of the sessions at the Atlantic City meetings, March 2-4.

HELEN M. RANKIN,
Secretary.

Special Libraries Association

Mr E. H. Redstone, librarian of the Massachusetts state library, chairman of the Committee on arrangements for the Special Libraries association, announces that the annual meeting will be held at Atlantic City, May 23-26, inclusive. Will all those who plan to attend the meeting please notify him as soon as possible, as a reduced railroad fare will be granted only if 250 people, from all points, attend the convention. The special fare includes a stop-over privilege in New York over the week-end.

MARGARET WITHINGTON,
Secretary.

Illinois Regional Conferences

Meetings have been held under the direction of the Illinois library extension division and the Illinois library association, at the following places in February:

Chicago; Ottawa, Vilda Beem; Galva, Blanche J. Morgan; Quincy, Margaret Ringier; Jacksonville, Alice Williams; Clinton, Lillian Kent.

In the month of March other meetings will be held as follows:

5, East St. Louis, J. Lyon Woodruff; 6, Centralia, Celia Miles; 7, Carbondale, Mrs Ed. Reef; 9, Mt. Carmel, Mrs Edgar Foster; 14, Mattoon, Blanche Gray; 16, Hoopeston, Lena Adams; 19, Dixon, Mary F. Wynn.

Attention of Catalogers

There is to be a rally of catalogers at Cincinnati, Wednesday, March 21. A large meeting is desired and every cataloger and classifier in the district covering Ohio, southern Indiana and Kentucky, is invited. Luncheon at \$1 has been arranged for at the McAlpin Co., Fourth Street between Vine and Race, at 12:30 p. m.

Library Ladies

Two or three of the staff were comparing notes the other day on the librarian in fiction. Librarianship seems to be a profession not greatly favored by novelists as an occupation for heroines. If a heroine is a librarian she becomes something else as quickly as possible, but minor characters are usually allowed to stay in the profession. Examples of heroines who make the more or less romantic escape from librarianship are the respective leading ladies in Sinclair Lewis' "Main Street," Margaret Widemer's "Rose garden husband" and Edith Wharton's "Summer." Librarians who stick by the ship and appear to find a measure of zest in their work are found in Allan Updegraff's "Second youth," Floyd Dell's "Moon calf" and Grace Richmond's "Foursquare." — *Cleveland Library Log.*

Interesting Things in Print

A revised edition of A Reading course for the elementary schools of the state of New York has been issued by the University of New York.

A union list of books on etching and engraving in the Enoch Pratt free library and in the library of the Peabody institute, Baltimore, has been issued.

Mudie's Select Library in London has issued several catalogs of second-hand books, unused copies and surplus stock. These catalogs will be sent free to any one on request.

Charles B. Shaw, librarian of the North Carolina college for women, Greensboro, N. C., has an article in the *South Atlantic Quarterly* (January) under the title *Childe Rolande Redivivus* (A fantasy).

The State department of public instruction of Michigan has issued "Library list for high schools." The list contains about 1000 volumes, and was prepared by C. L. Goodrich, assistant superintendent, Department of high schools.

A new volume (13) of *U. S. Documents Catalog*, 1915-1917, has been issued by the Superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Bureau of education *Bulletin*, No. 20, 1922, "State laws relating to education enacted in 1920-1921," contains a summary of library legislation for that period.

Essays on "Culture" and "A Liberal education," prepared by Miss Jessie Lee Bennett, have appeared in a little volume, accompanied by a "list of books which can aid in acquiring them." Appraisals of the books are stimulating, out of the usual order and promise sources of pleasure for tired librarians, particularly. The volume is published by the Arnold Company, Baltimore, Md.

The A. L. A. has issued a small pamphlet of some 20 pages giving annotated lists of books and pamphlets on library work which the association has issued. The list is classified and

includes, in addition to publications of the A. L. A. those of the League of library commissions and American library institute. A title index adds to the value of the pamphlet.

The *Bulletin* of the Boston public library for December contains an interesting article on the Prince library which forms a part of the Boston public library. The story of the Prince library, collected by Thomas Prince, for 40 years connected with Old South church, in the first half of the eighteenth century, gives very interesting pictures of the times and customs of the day in which Mr Prince lived.

Part I, a—bibl, of *A Guide to Serial publications* prior to 1918 available in Boston, Cambridge and vicinity, has been issued. "This compilation follows, 25 years afterward, the 'List of . . . serial publications' issued by the Boston public library in 1897." A committee of librarians and other scholars in Boston and vicinity coöperated with the compiler and editor, Thomas Johnston Homer.

A little booklet containing the very helpful address, *Library Work with children in small libraries*, which was given several times by Anna G. Hall, always to the pleasure and profit of her audience, when she was a library visitor in New York state, has been issued by the H. R. Hunting Company.

The address is full of the finest spirit and common sense in regard to library service and will be particularly helpful to inexperienced library workers.

A brochure which in itself is an interesting bit of print, issued by the Public library of Cambridge, Massachusetts, gives description and historical detail of the Ubelius bible which came into the possession of the library last year. The story states that this bible is probably the only existing copy of the first compiled Protestant bible, printed in Latin in Cologne in 1527. The pamphlet gives reproductions of the wood cut illustrations and shows

the outside cover and binding of the bible.

An article on *The Use of books and libraries in North Carolina* by Dr Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina, appearing in the *Journal of Social Forces*, January, 1923, has been issued in pamphlet form. While the substance of the article, of course, refers to conditions in North Carolina, it is, in a measure, the story of conditions in rural and backward localities thruout the country and for that reason, Dr Wilson's exposition of the situation, with suggestions of helpful remedies, is of general interest.

A very important document is that by Ralph S. Hosmer, professor of forestry, Cornell university, which appears under the title, *Impressions of European forestry*. Prof Hosmer is a well-known authority on forestry and his observations and conclusions in a study of considerable length in a visit to Europe for the special purpose of studying phases of forestry having a bearing on present day questions of forest policy in the United States, ought to be introduced and urged upon the attention of every public library in the country.

The present inertia in regard to the destruction of forests in America, forecasts a later destruction, far-reaching and greater in its effects than any one who is not informed, understands at the present time.

Volume 1, No. 4, of the McCormick Seminary Alumni *Booklist* has appeared. It is edited by John F. Lyons, librarian. The bulletin is made up of recommendations of the faculty; alphabetical list of books recommended by the faculty, with details as to publishers, prices, etc.; a list of McCormick authors and notes concerning their books; a list of devotional books, and a selected list of recent additions to the Virginia library. This *Booklist* is issued semi-annually and will be sent to those who wish it, on application.

A folder under the title, *Code of ethics*, has been issued by the Public

library of Sioux City, Iowa. Mr Sumner, librarian, writes:

The readers of PUBLIC LIBRARIES may be interested in the Code of Ethics which was evolved entirely from the staff of this library thru a committee of heads of departments, at the suggestion of the librarian. The code, on the recommendation of the librarian, has been officially approved by the Board of library trustees.

The Code of ethics discusses three main points, with sub-divisions quite general in scope. Under courtesy loyalty and honesty, some principles are laid down governing conduct of librarians in all the relations which may be touched in serving in the public library.

The American Library Association Headquarters at Chicago are planning to issue a pamphlet relating to the County library under the title "Material and plans for the county library campaign." There will be given a series of editorials, interviews, and much advice about publicity for campaigns for the County library.

The material will be multigraphed and each article will be on a separate perforated page. This so that the desired material may be taken out and local names filled in to give local color, and the material sent to the newspapers. There will be approximately 50 pages stapled into a heavy paper cover.

Three or more copies will be sold for 50 cents each. Two copies only, for \$1.25, and a single copy, \$1. The number of copies multigraphed will be determined by the orders received before March 10, so that those interested are asked to send in their orders at once.

A very valuable series of articles on English libraries has been appearing in the *Christian Science Monitor* for the last several months, beginning November 1.

The series led off with the British museum, followed by the British library of political science, London; Libraries of London; Three noteworthy British documents; British Li-

braries of documents; Libraries of the University of London and the Imperial institute; Libraries for the people in London; British Patent-Office library; Guildhall library; Public Record Office library; the Bodleian library; John Rylands library and Business libraries in Manchester and Liverpool.

The articles are not long, are very concise and accurate in description and historical setting and most interesting in detail. They form the kind of informal contribution which leads one to wish it might appear in a small, permanent form rather than as a series of newspaper articles.

The material was prepared from personal knowledge and contact with those prepared to give results of actual experience and observation.

A similar series of articles on American libraries will follow that on English libraries.

The National Council for the Prevention of War, 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., has issued some bibliographies on international understanding and peace which should be in every library, particularly in all reference and study rooms. Among them are the following:

International relations and world peace, 25v.

Subjects for debate on International interests, with references.

Subjects for essays on International understanding, with references.

A list of periodicals giving special prominence to International interests.

Lists of books for grades.

Lists of books for high schools.

A pamphlet, War on war, gives the judgment of persons who have achieved distinction in their several lines in regard to the fatality, the unwisdom and the awful waste of every kind which accompany war. Not a few of these are military officers, as many more are ruling arbiters of world affairs. Facts, figures, arguments, philosophy and poetry, pile up the truth of the folly, the wickedness and the waste of war.

This may be had, a few free, and \$1 for 12 copies.

A New Audience for the Report

In order that the report of the work and needs of the Public library, Sioux City, Iowa, might be brought to the attention of the people of Sioux City and surrounding territory, the Board of trustees, on recommendation of the librarian, authorized the publication of the annual report in full in both newspapers. The circulation of the papers is approximately 150,000. The cost of the space is no more than the 500 or 600 copies of the report in pamphlet form which have been sent out to a limited number of people, a more or less selected list of patrons who were already informed about the library.

Both papers have kindly given the library the benefit of their expert feature writers to make up a page that would "sell" the report. Splendid editorial comment regarding the importance of the library and the wisdom of this innovation in presenting the report in this way has also been given.

Across the entire width of the *Daily Tribune* is the spread "Sioux City library startles the nation with its amazing work in hospitals."

In the *Journal*, "Know your Public library, its work and its duties," both startlingly prominent.

The Mexican Southland

It has been proven beyond question that different people find much common ground for agreement when they have formed a mutual acquaintance and possess an understanding of each other. One of the prime necessities in America, for further demonstration of the fact that understanding begets confidence, is in relation to Mexico, so that any means that deals justly with both countries and throws light on one or the other for the benefit of his neighbor is to be commended. To this end, it is well that books on Mexico should find place and much use in libraries of the United States.

A recent publication, *The Mexican Southland*, is a story of travel in south-

ern Mexico, giving interesting information on conditions, commercial and social, to be found in the Isthmus country, and a full description of the inhabitants of the country. The last 12 chapters give in narrative form the history of the Zapotec Indians.

The Benton Review Shop, Fowler, Indiana, is the publisher and Kamar-Al-Shimas is noted as the author. Somehow, on reading the book, one thinks that Kamar's oriental claim is in the class with that of the drivers of camels one was wont to see in the "streets of Cairo" some few years ago.

A Thousand of the Best Novels

The fifth revision of the list of A Thousand of the Best Novels, compiled by the Newark public library, is now in press. Libraries wishing to order copies in lots of 100 or more may have them at considerably reduced cost if ordered while the type is still standing, **before March 15**. The earlier orders are received, the better price we shall be able to get from the printer. Early orders will be filled at the rate of \$9 a 100. Single copies, 15 cents each, by mail. Special library imprint can be arranged for on cover at slight additional cost, on orders of 500 or over.

A bookmark issued by the Adriance memorial library, Poughkeepsie, New York, has the following printed on it:

AND NOW—

That you have read this book
And found it fair or fine,
Remember it's a *public book*,
As little *thine* as *mine*.

A book to guard and cherish
That all with equal right
May pass their judgment on,—
Unhampered by our spite.

So, if you've added aught to it,
Now, pray, erase the stain;
Leave no mark of prejudice
Its pages to profane.

Where's What in America. Ube Esas Quo en Amerika.

Preliminary list.

Preliminara listo.

The scope of this list was explained in **PUBLIC LIBRARIES** for April, 1918; 23:176-177; and February, 1923; 28:74.

La skopo de ica listo esis explikata en **PUBLIC LIBRARIES**, por Aprilo, 1918; 23:176-177; e Februaro, 1923; 28:74.

Some of the institutions, etc., mentioned below, will be able to furnish definite information when requested; others will give only the address of some individual expert or specialist with whom one will be able to inter-respond.

Kelki dil institucuri, e c., mencionita sube, povos furnisar definitiva informi kande demandita; altri donos nur l'adreso di ul individuala experto o specalista kun qua on povos inter-korespondar.

All letters requesting information ought to be accompanied by postage for reply. To correspondents in foreign lands, one ought to send an "international response-coupon," obtainable at any post-office for 11 cents.

Omna letri demandanta informi devas esar akompanata da postajo por respondo. A korespondanti en stranjera landi, on devas sendar "internaciona respondo-kupono," obtenebla che ula post-ofico po 11 cents.

Other short lists, similar to this, for the various countries of the entire world, ought to be compiled and published in the form of a Guide-book.

Altra, kurta listi, simila ad ica, por la diversa landi di la tota mondo, devas esar kompilata ed editata en formo di Guid-libro.

000 General matters.

General aferi.

001 Information.

Informi.

Library of Congress, Dr Herbert Putnam, librarian, Washington, D. C. Often furnishes useful information free, to serious students.

Biblioteko di Kongreso, D-ro. Herbert Putnam, bibliotekestro, Washington, D. C. Ofte furnisas utila informi, gratuite, a serioza studianti.

"Sponsors for knowledge" (a list of specialists and special collections): Boston public library, C. F. Belden, librarian, Boston, Mass.

"Responseri por savado;" listo di specalisti e specala kolekтури; Publika Biblioteko di Boston, C. F. Belden, bibliotekestro, Boston, Mass.

The Haskin Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, manager, 1220 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. Sustained by syndicate of daily newspapers. Answers questions free, when accompanied by postage. Information ordinarily consists of government documents.

La Haskin-a Informo-Kontoro; Frederic

J. Haskin, Manajero, 1220 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. Sustenata da sindikato di omnadiala jurnali. Respondas questioni, gratuite, kande akompanata da postajo. Informi ordinare konsistas di guvernantala dokumenti.

010 Bibliography.

Bibliografio.

Bibliographical Society of America, Dr Augustus H. Shearer, secretary; librarian, Grosvenor library, Buffalo, N. Y.

Bibliografiala Societo di Amerika, D-ro. Augustus H. Shearer, sekretario; bibliotekestro, Grosvenor-a biblioteko, Buffalo, N. Y.

100 Philosophy

Filozofio

American Philosophical Association, secretaries: Prof C. I. Lewis, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., and Prof G. A. Tawney, Cincinnati University, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Amerikana Filozofiala Asociuro, sekretarii: Prof C. I. Lewis, Harvard-a Universitato, Cambridge, Mass., Prof G. A. Tawney, Cincinnati Universitato, Cincinnati, Ohio.

American Philosophical Society, W. B. Scott, president, 1727 Independence Square, Philadelphia, Penn.

Amerikana Filozofiala Societo, W. B. Scott, prezidanto, 1727 Independence Square, Philadelphia, Penn.

200 Religion

Religio.

Interchurch World Movement, S. E. Taylor, Secretary, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Mond-asociuro por inter-religiala relati, S. E. Taylor, Sekretario, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

300 Sociology

Sociologio.

American Sociological Society, S. E. W. Bedford, Secretary, University of Chicago, East 58th Street and Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Amerikana Sociologia Societo, S. E. W. Bedford, Sekretario, Universitato di Chicago, East 58th Street and Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

400 Philology

Filologio

American Philological Association, Prof Cl. P. Bill, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Amerikana Idologio Societo, Prof Cl. P. Bill, Sekretario, Universitato Western Reserve, Cleveland, Ohio.

American Ido Society, A. Rostrom, Secretary, 7616 Tioga Street, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Amerikana Ido-societo, A. Rostrom, Sekretario, 7616 Tioga Street, Pittsburgh, Penn.

500 Natural science.

Naturala cienci.

Smithsonian Institution, Charles D. Walcott, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Smithsoniana Institucuro, Charles D. Walcott, Sekretario, Washington, D. C.

The Natural Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, Dr Charles G. Abbott, Secretary; Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

La Nacionala Akademio dil Cienci, di l' Unigita Stati di Amerika, Dr Charles G. Abbott, Sekretario; Smithsonian-a Institucuro, Washington, D. C.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr Burton E. Livingston, Secretary; Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Amerikana Asociuro por l'Avancigo di Cienco, Dr Burton E. Livingston, Sekretario; Smithsonian-a Institucuro, Washington, D. C.

National Research Council, Vernon Kellogg, Secretary, 1701 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Nacionala Exploro-Konsilantaro, Vernon Kellogg, Sekretario, 1701 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

600 Useful arts.

Utila arti.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, James P. Munroe, Secretary, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Massachusetts-a Instituto di Teknologio, James P. Munroe, Sekretario, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Carnegie Institute of Technology, W. V. Bingham, Director, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Carnegie Instituto di Teknologio, W. V. Bingham, Direktero, Pittsburgh, Penn.

700 Fine arts.

Bela arti.

American Federation of Arts, Leila Mechlin, Secretary, 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Amerikana Federuro dil Arti, Leila Mechlin, Sekretario, 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.

800 Literature.

Literaturo.

Authors League of America, Eric Schuler, Secretary, 41 Union Square, New York City, N. Y.

Amerikana Ligo di Autori, Eric Schuler, Sekretario, 41 Union Square, New-York-City, N. Y.

900 History.

Historio.

American Historical Society, Prof John Spencer Bassett, Secretary; Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Amerikana Historiala Societo, Prof John Spencer Bassett, Sekretario; Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

910 Geography.

Geografio.

National Geographic Society, George Hutchison, Secretary, 16th and M Streets, Washington, D. C.

Nacionala Geografiala Societo, George Hutchison, Sekretario, 16th and M Streets, Washington, D. C.

Note:—Those who know the Decimal classification, will understand the possibilities of almost infinite development and sub-division.

Noto:—Ti qui konocas la Decimala klasifikado, komprenos la posiblesi di preske infinita developi e sub-divido.

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

4450 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.

Library Week in Indiana

The week of February 12-17 was designated Book Week by the Library associations in Indiana and a proclamation setting aside that period was issued by the Governor.

The reports show a very valuable amount of publicity given to the service of the libraries thruout the state. Newspaper accounts, written more or less in the strain natural to the interest of the writer, posters, exhibits, addresses, all of these things were used to direct the attention of the public to the books provided for their use.

The reports from the various libraries are most interesting. Some focused attention on one form of the service and others took different views.

The editorials in the Indianapolis newspapers must be a matter of great satisfaction to the library workers in the state, showing the long road that has been traveled by the newspaper fraternity in becoming intelligent as to what the library is aiming to do and what is meant by the various positions taken by the library administration.

The statement is made in the *Times* that one resident out of every four of the Indianapolis population, including children below the school age, is a patron of the city's library system.

There never was a time when, in my opinion, some way could not be found to prevent the drawing of the sword.
—U. S. GRANT.

Library Schools

Carnegie library of Atlanta

The Library school is fortunate in having secured for its course in Children's work, Miss Anna May, at present librarian of the Fourth Corps Area with headquarters at Fort McPherson, Georgia. Miss May holds her degree from Smith college and is a graduate of the Pratt Institute school of library science. Her first experience in library work was in the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh where she was first assistant in the children's room in several of the branch libraries and also of the main library. Later, Miss May went to the Public library of Mt. Vernon, New York, as children's librarian, remaining there until 1917 when she entered A. L. A. War service. In her present position, Miss May has not lost contact entirely with children's work as all the libraries under her supervision serve the children of the camps in which they are located.

SUSIE LEE CRUMLEY.

Drexel institute

Dr Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis lectured to the Library school on the social work of the St. Louis public library. The lecture was illustrated by numerous lantern slides and was attended by members of the staff of the University of Pennsylvania library and the Free library.

On January 24, the Library school was invited to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Philadelphia free library. In spite of pouring rain, a large number of library enthusiasts gathered to see the exercises.

Dr Thomas L. Montgomery lectured, January 26, on the Pennsylvania library law and later spoke informally on the men and women who have been pioneers in organizing the American Library Association.

Miss Sarah Askew spoke to the class, February 2, concerning the work of the New Jersey library commission in establishing county libraries. Tea was served in honor of Miss Askew

who entertained the class with one of her inimitable "Uncle Remus" stories.

The class attended illustrated lectures on binding by Mr Emerson at the Free library and by Mr Carroll at Drexel.

The Philadelphia district meeting brought together the most interesting gathering of library workers on Valentine's day in the Drexel art gallery as the guests of the Library school.

The alumni of Drexel will be pleased with the rapid progress that is being made in securing material for the lectures in library economy. Much of this material has been generously contributed by libraries and commissions. While the collection is still small it is necessarily up-to-date. The Director wishes to return thanks to all those who contributed to the collection.

ANNE WALLACE HOWLAND.

Los Angeles public library

During Miss Zaidee Brown's absence in the East, the lectures in the administration course are being given by other expert and inspiring southern California librarians, Theodora R. Brewitt of Long Beach, Jeannette M. Drake of Pasadena, S. M. Jacobus of Pomona, Althea Warren of San Diego and Ardena M. Chapin of Alhambra.

Special lectures on various classes of periodicals, correlated with the book selection and reference classes, are being given for the first time by graduates of the school specializing in the different fields. Mary Alice Boyd discussed scientific periodicals, Emily Domers, technical and Frances Richardson, art and music periodicals. Dr Charles E. St. John of the Mt. Wilson Solar observatory described the scientists' use of the publications of scientific societies. Miss Stark, representing the new *Survey Graphic*, spoke of its evolution from the organ of charities organizations.

Harriet Monfort Sperry gave a charming lecture on books about music, and Nancy Vaughan related her experiences in special libraries. Both Mrs Sperry and Mrs Vaughan are graduates of the

class of '20, and the school is fortunate in the number of alumni able to enrich the curriculum by their lectures.

MARION HORTON

New York public library

Florence Briber, '20-'21, has been appointed branch librarian, Public library, Toledo, Ohio.

Lucy Condell, '15-'16, is holding a library position with the New Jersey historical society, Newark.

Marjorie Fisher, '17-'18, has been appointed cataloger for the National Industrial Conference board, New York.

Florence Foshay, '13-'15, has been appointed head cataloger, Washington Square library, New York university.

Mrs. Helen Wark Grannis, '15-'18, returned recently to New York after about five years of war and post-war service abroad, having worked first in the Balkan states and later in France.

Louise Guerber, '20-'21, has been appointed assistant, Public library, Denver, Colorado.

Meta Harrsen, '12-'13, has been appointed assistant in the Pierpont Morgan library, New York City.

Josephine E. Kenney, '18-'19, has been appointed librarian of the Jamaica training school for teachers, New York City.

Elizabeth Mead, '20-'21, has been appointed cataloger, Heath Publishing Company, New York.

Alice K. O'Connor, '11-'13, has been appointed librarian of the Seward Park branch of the New York public library.

Mrs. Veva Deal Phelps, '21-'22, has been appointed librarian of the High school in Pelham, New York.

Martha Rolston, '21-'22, is now librarian in charge at the library of Wesleyan college, Macon, Georgia.

Marion M. Root, '18-'20, is temporarily engaged in special cataloging under the direction of Miss Henrietta Bartlett, being on leave from the New York public library for a few months.

Etta Rosenbaum, '20-'22, is now an assistant in the Boys' High School library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Madeline Scheuch, '12-'15, formerly librarian for Halsey, Stuart & Co., died in New York in November.

Emma Stephenson, '21-'22, has been appointed assistant reference librarian, University of Minnesota library.

Fanny Taylor Tabor, '13-'14, is on leave for several months from her position in the south, and is temporarily in charge of the library of the High school, Morristown, N. J.

ERNEST J. REECE, Principal.

New York state library

The winter term was greatly enlivened by the visits and lectures of several out-of-town librarians:

Dr Bostwick visited the school on January 15, and gave an inspiring and practical talk on the work of the St. Louis public library, emphasizing especially the coöperation of the library with social organizations.

J. C. M. Hanson, associate librarian, University of Chicago libraries, the Alumni lecturer for the year, was with the school during the week of January 15-20 for a series of lectures on the Library of Congress classification. This was the first time that this scheme had been presented in detail by one who was familiar with it from actual use, and Mr Hanson not only succeeded in making it thoroughly interesting but also captivated the students by his humorous accounts of the early history of the Library of Congress and his connection with it, 1897-1910.

Zaidec Brown, librarian, Public library, Long Beach, Cal., who is in the east on a year's leave of absence, gave six lectures on circulation department work, January 22-27. Her lecturers were decidedly helpful and practical, accompanied as they were by carefully planned outlines and reading lists.

William F. Yust of Rochester, and Joseph L. Wheeler of Youngstown, Ohio, were other lecturers.

Leo T. Etzkorn of Wenatchee, Washington, a graduate of Whitman college, entered the school at the beginning of the second semester.

Miss Bertha Herse, who was obliged to leave school early in November because of illness, was able to return the first of February.

The students left for the month of field practice work to be followed by the biennial visit to New York and Washington libraries on March 3. The practice work was provided by the following public libraries: Brookline, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., Carnegie of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, District of Co-

lumbia, Lynn, Mass., Morristown, N. J., New York City, Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Rochester, Utica, Bridgewater, Mass., and the Normal school, Cortland, Washington Irving high school, New York City, Columbia university, Harvard university, Princeton university, Rochester university, Vassar college.

EDNA M. SANDERSON

Pratt institute

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' association was held at the Hotel McAlpin on February 2. The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President, Miss Carolyn F. Ulrich; vice-president, Miss Annina De Angelis; secretary, Miss Myra Cone Sweet; treasurer, Miss Mabel Swerig.

The Students' fund was brought up to \$1000 by an anonymous donor who offered to pay one-half of the amount still lacking if the rest would be made up by others. It was voted to appropriate the amount needed from the association's treasury. Christopher Morley was the guest of honor at the luncheon and gave one of his humorous, rambling, ingenuous discourses. The vice-director presented a resume of the results of the 1922 questionnaire. Mr Stevens brought forward the desirability of taking the Graduates' Association life membership as the nucleus of a scholarship fund.

The lecturers this term have included Miss Norma Bennett, librarian of the James library at Madison, N. J.; Miss Marjorie Quigley, librarian at Endicott, N. Y.; Dr Arthur Bostwick of St. Louis; Franklin F. Hopper and Miss Esther Johnson of the New York public library. All of these discussed the administration of public libraries from different points of view. Special libraries have been presented by Miss Rebecca Rankin of the N. Y. Municipal reference library; Miss Mary Parker of the Federal Reserve Bank and Miss Coombs of the Brooklyn hospital. Miss Coombs brought an invitation from the director of the hos-

pital for any student interested in hospital work to do practice work there.

The library school feels itself honored in the recognition that has come to Miss Maria V. Leavitt. Miss Leavitt, better known as "Mollie" Leavitt, has recently been unanimously elected by the Staff association of the New York public library to be voted as a member of the Good Will delegation to be sent to France this summer by the American committee for Devastated France. Miss Leavitt is the first librarian who has been selected as a candidate and both as a Pratt graduate and as a librarian her selection is of interest. Candidates receive credit in votes, at 10 cents for each vote, for all contributions made in their names in the Good Will elections.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE

St. Louis public library

The occurrence of Drama Week was marked in the school by the following lectures: Plays for children, by Alice I. Hazeltine; The vogue of the one-act play, with readings, by Genevieve Apgar, of Harris Teachers college; and a lecture on the drama by Mrs J. S. McNiece, in connection with the book selection course. Miss Apgar's lecture was the last appointment of the first semester, following three days of mid-year examinations.

Assignments for the full time laboratory period in February included work in eight departments of the Central library and five of the branches. Thru the kindness of Miss Ethel McColough of the Public library, Evansville, Ind., one student studied the county library system under her direction. Another spent two weeks with Miss Stella Drum, librarian of the Missouri Historical Society's library. One of the students spent a day at the Kirkwood high-school supervising the making of an author and title catalog for the books in the school library. The work of writing cards was done by high-school students.

Simmons college

The middle term of the senior year in the Library school is devoted entirely to library science, which permits more elasticity in the schedule, so that visits to libraries, field work, and addresses by visiting librarians can be fitted in.

This made possible the intensive course in Library work with children, given by Miss Elizabeth Knapp, January 2-18, with two class periods each day. Miss Knapp, as one of our former college graduate students and now supervisor of children's work in the Detroit public library, knew both the needs of our students and the best that libraries can give to the children today, and we have sought her advice on what the school could do to develop training for children's librarians, now so much in demand.

Dr Arthur E. Bostwick gave an illustrated lecture, January 16, on "Socializing the St. Louis public library," and Dr Austin B. Keep, also, illustrated his talk on Colonial libraries, February 5.

The whole class spent one delightful day in the Providence libraries, and 30 of them also enjoyed a visit to Worcester, February 1. Eleven of the students elected a trip of two days, starting Wednesday night for Springfield, and spending February 1-2 in the libraries of Springfield, Northampton and Amherst.

Library visiting includes social amenities as well as work, as those can affirm who enjoyed the tea at the John Carter Brown library with Gertrude Robsen as hostess, and that given by Miss Dunham, the librarian of Smith college. At the Jones library in Amherst, the group were the guests at luncheon of the trustees of the Jones library.

Thursday afternoons are set aside usually for local trips, the Boston Athenaeum, the Widener library at Harvard, the Massachusetts state li-

brary, and the Somerville public library having been visited in January.

We will make our first attempt, July 2-August 10, to meet the demand for summer work which will count for regular college credit, while still not closing the courses to those not eligible for credit, if they are high school graduates.

At Simmons, our degree always means a combination of academic work and library science in the proportion of at least three years of the former to one of the latter.

For summer students with academic prerequisites, we will give credit for one course for the cataloging, and for one half course for the library work with children. Miss Mary E. Hyde will give an unusually full cataloging course, 60 class hours, with especial attention to the difficult art of assigning subject headings.

Miss Alice Hazeltine will again give the course in Library work with children, 30 hours, July 2-20.

Miss Donnelly will have a short course, 15 hours, in classification, and a new course "The Librarian's library," practically a review and exhibit of the best library science literature and library aids of the day, through knowledge of which the librarian can apply the self-service plan, we hope as satisfactorily as at the Allies' Inn, of pleasant memory to Washington visitors.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

Summer course

The North Dakota State library commission, in coöperation with the Agricultural college and other Fargo libraries, is planning to hold a short course in library instruction in Fargo, March 20-May 1, 1923. The work is intended for librarians of North Dakota and they are asked to communicate with Miss Mary E. Downey, secretary, State library commission, Bismark, who will be director.

The summer session for library training at the University of Iowa will be held, June 11-July 21, under the direction of Miss Blanch V. Watts.

Department of School Libraries

Opportunities in Junior High-School*

Laura Grover Smith, librarian, Virgil junior high-school, Los Angeles, Cal.

(Concluded)

This so-called pre-vocational age is the time of reading and formulating ideals. Not that these children are being pledged to certain vocations—they are simply having spread before them the range of human activities.

The little girl who told me that she has decided to be an astronomer may not be one, but she is having the pleasure of reading about the stars, and she now knows something about her great women predecessors and their achievements.

The boy who has decided to be a chemist may not be one, but he reads everything we can find for him about the large sphere he thinks he will enter.

There was a pre-vocational survey made in our school recently with the interesting revelation that more than half of our 1100 children expect to go to college and a large proportion have decided on professions implying a college education.

Only a few years have gone by, relatively speaking—say from the days of Charlotte Brontë when even teaching was regarded as somewhat of a departure, to the days when teaching was the one recognized profession for women of refinement, to today, and these little girls are under the spell of the "all vocations are open to women" and make a wide choice ranging from stenography to architecture and interior decorating. Of the entire number, about 300, only 40 chose teaching. I was glad to see that these little girls realized that library work is a distinct profession and four had chosen it.

This list of vocations about which the children are thinking is valuable to

a librarian, by way of suggesting wise material for them to "grow on".

While on the subject of little girls, the adolescent girl seems to be at a disadvantage in the way of reading matter—she neither has so many interesting books written for her, nor about her, as a boy. The consequence is that girls are liking so-called boys books better than those written for girls.

I am wondering whether the usually accepted recreations or vocations for girls and women are less interesting, or whether writers have failed when they write of them. Domestic science magazines, for example, are only mildly interesting as compared with *Scientific American* and *Popular Mechanics*.

It seems to me that there is an opportunity for a publisher and editor to publish a magazine for girls, to be as interesting and vital as those published for boys, which will bridge the time between *St. Nicholas* and the *Atlantic* and other good magazines which their mothers read.

There have been many books which are classics with school and college as background written for boys and few for girls and how many are the outstanding types of youthful heroines compared with the youthful heroes of Mark Twain, Kipling, Stevenson, Tarkington and others of today? Booth Tarkington, of course, has added to his wide range and written of the older girl with rare appreciation.

All Junior high-school librarians have children as assistants, and in addition to the five periods of work each week, one period of instructions along this general outline is given,—on the structure and history of the book, simple classification and the card catalog, magazines and the *Reader's Guide*—the dictionary and encyclopedia, special reference books and something about editors, publishers and the libraries of the world. After a lesson on simple classification and a talk

*Read before Library section of N. E. A., Boston, July 7, 1922.

on the card catalog, one of the boys came to me and asked "Was Callimachus anything like Dewey?" I confessed to knowing something about Mr Dewey but nothing about Callimachus. He, however, informed me that "the guy Callimachus was the librarian of the great library at Alexandria and made a classified catalog of the books," which afterwards I learned is all we knew of its priceless treasures.

Our lesson on the dictionary revealed many surprises and delighted the class—especially about the retirement of old and the making of new words—aviate, nose dive, hangar, shoot, camera, and now, broadcast, "jamming the ether" and hook up. Real estate agent and insurance agent have recently been scrapped, and the dignified insurer and realtor taken their place. Hike and joy ride are in the last Funk and Wagnall's dictionary—the latter gravely defined as "a ride taken in some one's else automobile, usually at a high rate of speed."

Another of my boys, so his father tells me, thinks that the library economy would be greatly improved if the publisher would stamp the classification number on the back of the book and on the title page when it is published! This opened endless possibilities—why not? The publishers might send the skeletons of their books to a committee of the A. L. A. who would classify them as is done in the *Book-list*—and how it would simplify everything if catalog cards could accompany each book. That is too much to dream—but the fact of the boy thinking of it was interesting.

At the suggestion of one of our teachers, we are starting something new—a teachers' library class. They come at the lunch hour and have their lunch in the library, and we talk about library things—the classification, and brush up on the card catalog, about our magazines and recent articles, something of publishers and editors—library news, and late books. In this

mutual interchange we are helping each other, and next year we think it will develop into an interesting symposium with an occasional outside speaker. Each term we hope to have perhaps four or six of these meetings.

* * * *

It is a sensitive age with children "where the brook and river meet". The librarian who is obviously not over the child, as one who is trying to make him work, and marking him for the ability to do that work, has another kind of influence and a grave responsibility. To paraphrase—what a child readeth so he thinketh.

It is a shining opportunity to be in at the character moulding of children. One sees beautiful, expectant youth with eyes toward an unseen goal. As he attains it he will receive the gifts of wisdom and understanding, the knowledge of good and evil, and on the way will write his own page in the Book of Life.

Library Material for Debating in High School

I thoroly believe in debating as a part of every high school curriculum. If directing a school, I would have debating, informal, to be sure, even tho I had at my disposal only a United States history, the World Almanac, and such current magazines as some generous souls would donate. For it is not just the lawyer who needs this training in clear thinking but everyone, especially in a democratic country. If we could have this training more universally given, would it not give our high school people things more sensible to talk about; and however much we may excuse the frivolity of youth, still adolescence is the serious age, and a high school student who is not earnest is not likely ever to do serious work in the world. Robbins, in his introduction to the High school debate book, quotes a dean of a well-known law school as saying that it is high school and university debaters

who in after years do the work of the world. I cannot verify the statement. But who knows but that, if we had our boys as universally trained to think straight as to shoot straight, wars might be settled with brains instead of bullets.

To help create an interest, I would suggest the article on the history of debating in the *Cyclopedia* of education. It will be of interest to know that debating or disputation dates back to earliest history. During the Middle Ages, preparation for not only law but also theology and medicine was made by Latin disputation. We find, too, that some people in the past, as now, hated an argument, for a writer in 1531 says, "One disputation a day does not suffice, nor two, as with eating. At breakfast they wrangle, at supper they wrangle; in the house they wrangle, out of doors they wrangle. In every place, at every time, they are wrangling."

In the proceedings of the Massachusetts historical society, there is a list of several hundred questions for debate used by Harvard students from 1655-1790. Some of these are: Is unlimited obedience to rulers taught by Christ and the apostles? Is the voice of the people the voice of God? Does a shadow move? Is there a nervous fluid? Ought physicians to pray for the health of the people?

The most interesting articles on debating that I have read recently are those appearing last fall in the *Outlook*. These discuss the visit of American debating teams to Oxford, and describe the way debating is conducted in Oxford Union. After four speakers have spoken on the subject announced, the question is open to the house, and finally the decision is made by vote of all members present. Those voting "aye" go out one door where a box is provided for the "aye" votes, the "noes" being placed in a box at another door. If you have not read the articles, I am sure you will wish to do so. They rather confirm the feeling

on the part of some of us that a little less formality in the college debates of this country might lead to greater interest.

In discussing material for debate work, I shall divide it into five kinds: that on parliamentary practice; that which discusses voice, expression, the mechanics of public speaking; that which treats of the forms of rules of debate; fourth, inspirational examples of great speaking and debating; and last material that will furnish the information or content of the debate.

Books on the subject of parliamentary practice which may be used are: Robert—Rules of order, or, his Parliamentary practice; Gregg—Handbook of parliamentary law, and Coe—A. B. C. of parliamentary law.

For the second class, the Minnesota list recommends: Esenwein and Carnaguy—Art of public speaking; Everts—Vocal expression, and Clark—Interpretation of the printed page. Esenwein and Carnaguy covers very completely the mechanics of voice, pitch, force, gesture, etc.; discusses vocabulary, and gives fifty debate questions. Clark's Interpretation of the printed page, I think a particularly interesting book. It emphasizes correct interpretation as a means to good expression rather than the use of mechanical methods. A little book by Alexander Burton, with the title, Public speaking made easy, might help to interest boys in public speaking. It is a slight book, easy to read, published in 1920. After discussing breathing, pronunciation, etc., it gives speeches by Beecher and Lincoln.

In the third class, as I have divided the material, are those books which are usually styled debating books. They cover more or less fully the process of working up a debate, choosing the subject, making the brief, gathering the information. Such books are:

Alden. Art of debate. A simple discussion, good for beginners, containing five briefs and a list of questions.

Askew. Pros and cons. This came out in a sixth edition in 1920.

Brookings and Ringwalt. Briefs for debate, gives a large collection of briefs. Ringwalt—Briefs on public questions supplements this with briefs and references on twenty-five current questions.

Craig. Pros and cons, gives complete debates. It is perhaps not so good for high school.

Foster. Debating for boys, is good for a junior high school. His Essentials of exposition and argumentation is an adaptation for high schools of his more advanced book, Argumentation and debating.

Laycock and Spofford. Manual of argumentation for high schools, covers the ground well and in simple language. The chapter on fallacies seems particularly clear.

Lyon. Elements of debate, is a good book to have.

Phelps. Debaters' manual, belonging to the Wilson—Debaters' handbook series, is, I suppose, the classic among debating manuals. It is just out in a fourth edition.

Robbins. High school debate book, is recommended by practically all authorities. It is an attractive book of its kind not only in content but in physical make-up, and that means much to high school people. A fifth edition was published in 1917.

Thomas. Manual of debate, is recommended by both the Minnesota high school list, and the A. L. A. graded list.

In the fourth class, I would place orations and debates that will furnish example and inspiration for pupils desiring training in this line. Some good collections are:

Bradley. Orations and arguments.

Cody. Selections from the world's great orations. One of the best inexpensive collections.

Fulton and Trueblood. British and American eloquence. Contains 101 speeches from 22 orators.

Harding. Select orations illustrating American political history.

Shurter. Masterpieces of modern oratory.

Johnson. American orations, in 4v. Better for reference than for pleasurable or inspirational reading.

Watkins and Williams. Forum of democracy. Patriotic speeches by contemporaries.

Webster and Hayne debate, Lincoln and Douglas debate, and Burke, Speech on conciliation.

If the school has access to a large library, use can be made of Miller—Great debates from 1764 to Taft's administration, Reed—Modern eloquence, and Brewer—World's best orations.

And now, what shall we use to give actual information on the question in hand? I consider it very important that pupils in debating should be carefully trained in the use of reference books and libraries, also in making simple bibliographies. Not to give them this training means the loss of much time and the failure to obtain much valuable material in any debate. They should use *Readers' Guide* readily, for much of the most important debating material is found in magazines. They should know just what use to make of encyclopedias in debate work. They should be acquainted with the important year books, such as *Statesmens, American, New International, and the World almanac*. They should know Bliss—New encyclopedia of social reform, to use for the background of many questions.

Of the magazines, perhaps the *Literary Digest, Survey, Outlook, Independent, Nation, New Republic, World's Work, and the Review of Reviews* are among the best, tho most magazines and newspapers may at times be used. The *Congressional Record* can generally be obtained free, and, if clipped for debating material, is valuable. There are many books on the library shelves that may sometimes be used—histories, civics, agriculture, etc., according to the subject being discussed. Bryce's *American commonwealth* is especially valuable.

(To be continued.)

MABEL HARRIS,
Librarian.

High-school
Teachers college
University of Nebraska
Lincoln.

The Education of Henry Adams is to be done into braille for the blind by the Red Cross, the transcription to be done by volunteer workers. The completed volume will be placed in the Library of Congress where it will be at the disposal of the blind population of the United States. Blinded ex-service men will have the first opportunity of using the book.

News From the Field

East

Grace Orr, Simmons '22, has been appointed a general assistant in the Social Service library, Simmons college, Boston.

Ethel Garey, Simmons '18, has accepted a position as special assistant in the library of Landscape architecture, Harvard university, Cambridge.

State Librarian Godard of Connecticut states that he is pleased to announce an increase in salaries of the members of his staff within the last month.

Mrs Bertha V. Hartzell, Simmons '18, has just been appointed dean of the school of social work, Simmons college, but retains the librarianship of the Social Service library.

The new South End branch library was opened for service in the Municipal building in Boston, February 1. Transfer of the branch from its former home was successfully carried out without a break in the work or service to the reading public.

At the memorial exercises held in Cambridge, Mass., on the occasion of the sixty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt, the Public library prepared a selected list of books on Roosevelt to be found in the library. Two pages, one of books written by Roosevelt and the other, books about him, were included, in the pamphlet containing the address, program, etc., of the occasion.

The fourteenth biennial report of the Free Public library commission of Vermont is an interesting account of progress. The use of the commission by individuals has increased three-fold. There were 150 general traveling libraries loaned; 695 school libraries; 48 study club collections; 1151 package libraries; 391 picture collections; 33,098 books loaned; 19,003 pictures; 193 towns served thru stations, of which 31 were without libraries.

The state of Vermont gives monetary assistance and more than 60 libra-

ries received \$30 for their book fund, one receiving first aid of \$100 in books.

The appropriation for the biennial period was \$17,500. Of this amount, \$8217 was spent for salaries, \$3155 for aid in maintenance, \$4155 for the traveling library department. Scholarships of \$100 each were given to three students in the summer college and five scholarships were given to students in the Vermont summer library school.

A number of important gifts were received, not large, but in number sufficient to make valuable contributions to aid in maintenance.

Central Atlantic

Dorothy C. Nun, Simmons '11, has been appointed station librarian, Field service, Naval establishment, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

Margaret Nellis, Simmons '20, has accepted a position with Pennie, Davis, Marvin & Edmonds (patent lawyers) in New York City, to organize their library.

Doris E. Wilber, Simmons '13, has taken a position with the Cable department, Farmers Loan & Trust Company, 22 William Street, New York City.

Miss Edna J. Dwinwiddie, Pratt '19, librarian of the Davenport library, Bath, New York, has been appointed librarian of the Middleton Township library with headquarters at Navesing, N. J.

Gudrum Moe, B.L.S., N.Y.S., '21, resigned her position as cataloger with the Irving National Bank of New York City to become reference librarian at the Bankers Trust Company, New York City.

The authorities of Brooklyn, N. Y., have again refused to grant the request of the borough of Brooklyn for funds with which to complete its new library building. Mayor Hylan thinks there are many other public improvements of more importance than this.

Mrs Warren O. Grimm of the reference department of the Public library

of Spokane, Washington, has been granted a year's leave of absence to take the senior work in the New York public library. Mrs Grimm is a graduate of the University of Washington and the Library school of the same institution.

The report of the Public library of Buffalo, New York, emphasizes the lack of space in the main library and in many of the branches. Extension of work is making these conditions very undesirable. Only one branch, the Jubilee, has a building especially designed for library work, all of the branches, with this exception, being in rented quarters. The need for new buildings is very great.

The annual report of the Public library of Syracuse, N. Y., records a year of work somewhat extended but carried on despite stationary appropriation. There were 96,924v. circulated where neither salary nor rent is being paid. The lack of an increased book fund has hampered the work. The important event of the year was the adoption by the city of Syracuse of the retirement fund for library employees. A bronze tablet to the memory of the late Dr E. W. Mundy, presented by a group of his friends and admirers, was placed in the entrance hall of the library.

Number of volumes in the library, 164,456; number of registered borrowers, 74,977; circulation 826,505v.; population, 171,717; receipts for the year, \$88,383; expenditures, \$85,693.

The Newark Museum association which for 12 years has had borrowed quarters in the public library building of that city, has received the announcement of a gift of \$500,000 from Louis Bamberger for the erection of a building. Mr Bamberger is a charter member of the association and has been active and prominent in its affairs for many years. The city had already purchased a site for such a building.

Mr Bamberger's gift was made with two conditions, first that the site on

which the building is erected should be made over to the Newark Museum association, to remain its property forever, and second, that the building plans and operations should be under the supervision of Mr Bamberger who proposes to present to the association a completed building, subject to the approval of the association.

Plans are under way to raise a general fund of half a million dollars in which will be combined endowment, purchasing and equipment funds.

The annual report of the Public library of Utica, New York, records a circulation of 463,571v.; number of books on the shelves, 107,367; 85,385 used reference material.

Hospital libraries are growing, both in service and appreciation on the part of users. The Faxon hospital library has received, in gifts from patients, nearly 100 volumes. An additional permanent collection was placed in the pavilion of this hospital. The library has been able to make increases in deposit stations in fire houses. The intermediate department for adolescent readers has shown wonderfully satisfactory results. This is reflected in the work in the schools and in the reading at home. Americanization classes have been received in the library and its opportunities explained to them. Various other groups have visited the library, spending considerable time in noting information for their own use in trades or professions. Over 8000 persons attended various exhibits of art, including crafts and architectural plans.

The circulation of books by Brooklyn public library in 1922, was 6,040,482v., a decrease of 32,225 for the year. There was an increase of 77,030v. of adult books, but a decrease of 109,255 in the juvenile department. The decrease was due to the diminution of the juvenile book collection caused by lack of replacements.

Book purchases amounted to 56,335v., averaging \$1.49 a volume, a de-

crease of seven cents a volume from the figures for 1921.

The total number of volumes now in the library is 943,864, as against 956,051 at the end of 1921. This falling-off actually out-totals the number of books added.

The Reference work was carried as in previous years. Further expansion and development here cannot be expected until larger and more convenient quarters are secured.

All phases of library extension showed a marked increase. The character of the books requested appears to be improving. Library stations were opened in two more of the city hospitals.

The year 1922 saw the rounding-out of the twenty-fifth year of service of Mr David A. Boody, LL.D., as president of the Library board, with the unique distinction of his having been the first and only such president. Also, December 20, 1922, was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the library.

Central

Margaret Ormond, Simmons '17, has joined the staff of the Public library, Detroit, Michigan.

The annual report of the Public library of Cairo, Illinois, gives 25,627v. on the shelves from which 90,000v. were issued to 5223 card-holders.

Winnifred A. Chapman, Simmons '14, has become first assistant in the cataloging department of the Public library, Toledo, Ohio.

Mrs Carl B. Roden is acting editor of the *Booklist* at A. L. A. Headquarters pending the appointment of a permanent successor to Miss May Massee.

Mary Hiss, B.L.S., N.Y. S. '20, resigned her position as cataloger in the Public library, Evansville, Ind., to become librarian of the School and Public library of Nashwauk, Minn.

Miss Julia Huffman, Western Reserve '21, formerly of the Public library of Des Moines, Iowa, has joined

the staff, in the circulation department, of the Public library of Gary, Indiana.

Miss Marie Hogan, formerly librarian at Argo, Ill., who has been for some time on the staff of the Buffalo public library, has resigned to become librarian of the Bailey branch of the Public library, Gary, Indiana.

The library of Herschel V. Jones, formerly editor of the *Minneapolis Journal*, was sold for \$130,865 at a recent sale in New York City. The *Tragedy of Dido* by Mallory and Nash, printed in London in 1514, was sold for \$12,900.

The report of the Public library of Evanston, Illinois, shows a total circulation of 251,925v., an increase of 15,945 over the previous year, and an average of 6.9v. per capita. Books on the shelves, 76,473; total registration, 16,541, or 44.5 per cent of the population of Evanston.

On January 1, the Public library of Toledo, Ohio, became a part of the Toledo public school system. A Board of library trustees was named by the Board of education. It is expected that the library will have a larger money income under this regulation.

The library of the late J. W. Rich of Iowa City, Iowa, has been added to the library of the State historical society at the University of Iowa. Mr Rich was prominent among library workers in the state for many years before his death in 1920.

Mrs O. L. Hupp, formerly Miss Glauce Wilson, Drexel '14, has joined the staff of the Analysis division of the Library Bureau, Chicago. Mrs Hupp is finishing a very important piece of work for the Automatic Telephone Company. When the material is arranged, it will be placed in the hands of an expert reference worker.

In two Wisconsin counties, Brown and Racine, arrangements have been made to extend library service to the

population by action of the County boards. In Brown county, the Kellogg library of Green Bay will receive \$2200 and the Le Pere library in Racine county, \$500. These two libraries will be open free to all the people of their separate counties.

The new Roosevelt branch of the Public library, Gary, Indiana, was opened on January 25. This branch was built by tax levy. It will contain about 2500v. and 30 magazines will be received regularly. Mrs John Rollit who has been on the staff of the main library for the past two years, will have charge of the Roosevelt branch. The building cost about \$10,000, with equipment. The architect was Joseph Wildermuth.

The annual report of the Public library of Elkhart, Indiana, records the largest year's work in its history. The circulation reached 161,012v.; 18,629v. were circulated thru schools and station; the registration was 11,723 in the city and 307 families in the district. Several gifts were received, one an oil painting representing the pioneer history of the country in 1837 and an other, two pictures of Arizona scenery, for the children's room.

A civil service examination for assistant librarian of the Chicago public library was held on February 3. Altho the Civil Service commission waived residence requirements, the candidates were Chicago librarians—Nathan R. Levin and Miss Bessie Goldberg of the Chicago public library, and Frederick Rex, librarian of the Municipal reference library. The latter headed the eligible list, with a grade of 83.

The report of the Public library of Chillicothe, Ohio, records a circulation of 105,086v., an increase of 16,000 over the previous year. Of this, 60 per cent was non-fiction. Every cent possible of the library's income was spent for new books. For \$1000 a year, the library opens its doors to all the residents of the county, maintains seven

branches and gives aid to any school asking it. The income from the city of Chillicothe is \$5228, about 30 cents per capita for a population of 17,000.

The report of the Public library of Evansville, Indiana, serving a population of 92,293, shows a circulation of 532,013v.; books on the shelves, 80,134; active borrowers, 37,535. "Library week" was called the biggest publicity project ever put on by the library, resulting in a wonderful "library conscience" during the week. Outside of Evansville, 15 new stations were started, thru which 289,216v. were circulated. The income for the year was \$109,967, with expenditures of \$66,729. The balance must carry forward the work of the library until the next tax levy is available in June.

The report of the John Crerar library, Chicago, for 1922 shows that the number of calls for books was 162,122; total use of books and periodicals, 497,000, with this use steadily increasing. The directors have decided to keep the library closed in the evening until a deficit in operation funds is met. The work of selecting books for the library has been hampered by economic conditions in the book trade. It is impossible to determine the cost at which books from the Continent can be obtained. Number of volumes added in 1922, 14,211, of which 5167 were gifts. The total number of volumes on the shelves is 452,335.

Judge John M. Lansden, former mayor and leading attorney of Cairo, Illinois, died, January 17, at his home in that city.

Judge Lansden was well known as an early and earnest supporter of the public library movement in Illinois. He was a man highly respected in his community, whose civic spirit was of high order, whose sincere and high-minded disposition won him the esteem and regard of all with whom he came in contact. At several times, Judge Lansden made valuable gifts to the Public library of his city and within the last year presented

an unbroken file of early newspapers, rare and hard to obtain today, but rich in the history of the development of Illinois in every direction.

Judge Lansden was the father of Miss Effie M. Lansden, for many years connected with the Public library of Cairo and who succeeded the late lamented Mrs L. L. Powell as librarian.

The library building at Peoria, Illinois, under the new administration of Dr Edwin Wiley, has been rearranged. A new charging desk has been placed in the center of the main hall and new tables and chairs along the sides of the room, with open shelves, fiction on one side and non-fiction on the other. The new system of indirect lighting, with handsome lanterns, floods the room with light. The reference room is equipped with the latest modern appliances, the more convenient arrangement giving larger opportunity for study and research.

The Peoria historical society has quarters on the second floor, in a room remodelled and equipped for its use. The librarian's office is being equipped for a business reference room. Nine branch libraries have been established in the public school system.

The Illinois library association will hold its annual meeting in Peoria, October 3-5.

In a publicity campaign carried on by the Hackley public library, Muskegon, Michigan, the largest business houses of the city coöperated most helpfully. A photograph recently received shows one of the large banks which gave the library a full week of publicity by placing in the middle of the bank lobby, tables of books and other publicity matter calling attention to books on finance and kindred subjects of interest to the financial world, to be found in the library. A large sign in the front part of the bank confronted the visitors on entering and called attention to the fact that it was "Hackley week."

At another time, a display in a large window of one of the department stores attracted much attention and introduced the library's service to a number who had not before known of its advantages. Another publicity idea under consideration is the placing of neat but conspicuous signs along the main roads leading into Muskegon, telling of the preparedness of the library to serve the rural communities.

South

Miss Edith K. Vaneman, for some time librarian of the Public library of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, has resigned to go to Kansas City, her resignation to take effect, April 1.

The annual report of the Public library of Waco, Texas, records: Books on the shelves, 26,122, with 138 magazines and 8 newspapers; total circulation, 137,723v.; total registration, 14,820, which is 29 per cent of the population.

The St. Louis public library took part in the National Business Show given at the Coliseum on January 29 to February 3. The afternoon schedule at the library exhibit, which included general publicity material together with a collection of business books, was covered by pupils of the library school.

The report of the Georgia library commission records number of volumes for state use, 5550; number of volumes sent out, 7430; number of counties served, 140; number of packages sent out, 1797. No record is kept of publicity material prepared or printed, or library matter distributed. An annual appropriation of \$6000 is received for the work of the commission.

The city of Charleston, West Virginia, has been engaged in a campaign for the past several weeks to raise funds for a public library. Col A. E. Humphreys made an offer some time ago, of \$100,000 for the building of the library provided the community would raise a like amount. So great was the

interest that by February 1 the citizens had raised a total of \$156,564, at an expense of \$661, with some territory yet to hear from. It is probable, therefore, that the city will have larger and better public library service than otherwise would have been possible for a long time to come.

The report of the Carnegie library of Atlanta for 1922 shows 537,521v. loaned from the main library, seven branches and two deposit stations, an increase in circulation over 1921 of 100,471 or 23 per cent. In the past two years the work of the library has increased 60 per cent.

Two branches were opened in 1922, one in its own building and one in rented quarters. One deposit in a school was opened, a special appropriation of \$1000 having been obtained for the purchase of the books.

There were 14,212v. added during the year; the library now has 92,649v. in its collection.

The appropriation for the year was \$113,908; of this, \$86,000 was for administrative expenses; \$24,500 for books and \$47,550 for salaries.

The biennial report of Miss Carrie L. Broughton, State librarian of North Carolina records the addition to the shelves of the library of 3012v., making the total contents of the library 52,113v. A list of the material added for the year is set out, both purchased and presented documents, magazines, newspapers and general works. The list of newspapers from the state is quite extensive and fairly complete. A list of volumes added to the bibliography of North Carolina is included.

West

Statistics of circulation of the City library of Wichita, Kansas, give a total of 253,338v. of which 33.7 is non-fiction; population, 80,000; borrowers, 23,442; books on the shelves, 31,468.

The annual report of the Public library of Leavenworth, Kansas, records a circulation of 119,754v. from 30,266v. on the shelves, among 16,901 population, having 5443 registered

borrowers with 16 agencies, including the central library.

The report of the South Dakota free library commission records a collection of 15,595v. for book service to the state. This is carried on by traveling libraries, parcel-post packages to schools and individuals, and thru aid in the organization of local libraries. On account of the scant population, the traveling libraries are made up in fixed groups, from 25 to 50 volumes forming a collection, and these are sent to 75 per cent of the population of the open country or in small towns. Reference work for the schools has developed thru the Commission office. Library institutes and group meetings of trustees are held.

During 1922, the mail-loan service of Kellogg library, Kansas State normal school, Emporia, served 668 persons with 1766 packages of material, containing 4519 books, pamphlets and clippings. This material went to 381 cities in 100 counties of Kansas and to 14 other states. Since its establishment in 1913, this service has grown steadily about 10 per cent each year. The increase for 1922 over 1921, however, is 24 per cent. The borrower pays the postage both ways, and the material loaned is chiefly bound books. Teachers, high school students, club women, correspondence study students, and an occasional business man, are the chief users of the service.

Pacific coast

John S. Richards, N.Y.S., '19-'20, resigned the librarianship of the Idaho technical institute at Pocatello to take charge of the Washington State normal-school library at Ellensburg.

Addie J. Phinney has returned to Seattle after a year in the New York public library. Miss Phinney has been appointed children's librarian of the Green Lake branch.

The report of the Public library of Salem, Oregon, claims approximately one volume per capita, 18,087; circulation, five and three-tenths per capita, 71,000v. thru the main library proper and 25,400 thru the school department.

The registration of borrowers is about 50 per cent of the population and the financial support is 42 cents per capita.

The biennial report of the Oregon state library, 1921-1922, has just been issued. This report of 64 pages is full of meaty information about the State library of Oregon and its work. The report opens by saying that the prophecy of an Eastern librarian, that "libraries of the future, in order to be most helpful, might find it necessary to parallel the development of commercial organizations with their great mail order houses and their chain stores," is just what the Oregon state library has been doing for the past 17 years.

Some of the outstanding points in the report are: Books on the shelves, 196,101, exclusive of periodicals and uncataloged books which number over 10,000; collections are divided as follows: 44,691v. in the general loan collection; 28,600v. in traveling libraries among 581 stations; debate libraries and school libraries make up a large share of the remainder. The total circulation of material approximates 1,027,725.

The Legislative appropriation for 1921-1922 was \$75,000; the budget asked for 1923-1924 is \$93,915.

Out of 770 Oregon post offices, outside of Multnomah county, all but 86 of them were served by the library during the year ending September 1, 1922. The mail-order file contains names of 14 post offices not given in the postal guides. A table showing all kinds of library service in each county is given at the end of the report. A very complete and interesting survey of the public libraries of Oregon is given. The county library movement is growing in extent and in quality of service and State libraries in universities and normal schools all show encouraging growth. A collection of letters from those who use the library makes a very interesting appeal for extension of the work.

Canada

The report of the Public library of St. John, N. B., shows almost double

increase of circulation since 1914. The increase in the maintenance fund has not kept pace, but fortunately, the library receives many valuable gifts, especially reference material. The circulation for the past year was 80,884v.

Foreign

Marguerite Campbell, Simmons '17, has been appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation as librarian of Peking Union medical college, and leaves for Peking in the early summer to assume her duties.

The Statistical bureau of Czechoslovakia has brought together some interesting figures relating to the progress of library development in that country. It is said that the libraries are being very eagerly received in some localities and that in others the provision for libraries and library extension is a dead letter. Even so, the figures show that there are 3343 libraries in the state, containing 1,644,557v., and that the total number of borrowings is 3,180,545v. Bohemia leads in the number of volumes circulated, the figures showing 12.2 for each reader registered; Moravia, 7.1 and Silesia, 5.6.

Wanted—Position as cataloger in special library or business house in New York City. Highest references furnished. Address Lillian Bogdanave, 935 E. 163rd St., New York.

Wanted: *Country Life*, vs. 26-34; *Independent*, vs. 75-78; *No. Am.*, vs. 199, 200; *St. Nicholas*, Nov. and Dec. '18; Feb. '19; *Sci. Am. Monthly*, Jan. and Feb. '19; *Survey*, v. 42; *Survey*, nos. 1, 7, v. 43. McGregor public library, Highland Park, Michigan.

Wanted: Monthly catalog, U. S. Public Documents: 1914, Nos. 235-240, inclusive; 1916, February and April; 1917, January, May, July, August; 1922, July. Address Library Association of Portland, Oregon.